

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original & copy
1-yellow file copy
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-G. W. Hall
1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

August 19, 1959

"COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS"

By David J. Saposs

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book
"Communism In American Labor Unions," by David J. Saposs
(McGraw-Hill; \$7. 50) and forward it to the Bureau by routing
slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*1 copy of book rec'd in
CIS 12-5-59. Routed to
HWH. 10-5-59*

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Efforts to obtain the book from local book dealers have been
negative. SA G. W. Hall, Internal Security Section, requested the book
in order that it can be reviewed by the Internal Security Section. After
review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

EX - 124

REC-92

23 AUG 21 1959

28

ENCLOSURE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

AMB:aml

(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Red Menace in the Unions

COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS, by David J. Saposs [McGraw-Hill, 270 pages, \$7.50].

"At present, Communists are embarking on another program of trade union penetration."

The warning of David J. Saposs, a lecturer and professor in the field of labor relations, comes at a time when government agencies and Congressional committees have vainly been trying to alert the public to the menace the left wing unionists have started in an all-out organizational and representational campaign.

Saposs says the inertia to the danger of the Communists displayed by leaders as well as union members indicates the need of shock treatment to induce action. Some years ago, he recalls, those who were alert to the infiltration of communism in vital labor organizations and who attempted to do something about the situation were criticized as labor baiters. The same situation exists today, and the author calls for an aroused public opinion to bring satisfactory results in combatting subversive elements that infiltrate and attach themselves to individual organizations and the labor movement.

He tells how the Communists are "planted" in labor organizations, mostly on the lower levels, and work their way up. He says these individuals complete

Reviewed by George Bliss

ly conceal their affiliation and sentiments.

He warns of how the well educated and highly trained technicians conceal their identity by falsifying their place of birth, formal education, and references of previous employment.

"This tactic, used previously in the 'colonization' of followers in unions, vital industries, and various civil and political organizations, is now being expanded," he says.

"These concealed Communists studiously avoid participating in the consideration of broad social issues or in maintaining contact with overt communist activities and agencies. They concentrate on siding with dissident elements in the unions, instigating discontent, subtly planting and circulating rumors, and even resorting to other means of discrediting the current leadership. In this manner they hope to rise to leadership and power. Some of them have already achieved that aim."

And the author points out that this is not a new method used by Communists but that their greatest success was achieved by operating under cover when the country was prosperous and the labor movement was growing to un-

precedented proportions. To contend that the decline of communism is attributable chiefly to an extraordinary prosperity is erroneous, he adds.

Saposs has presented a full revelation of the methods used by the Communists, their methods of infiltrating and amassing power, their appeal to the rank and file, and their successes within the CIO and AFL.

CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE

2 Star Sports Edition

Date Feb 8 1959

Chicago, Illinois

Page 2 Col. 4

Part IV

Editor W. D. MAXWELL

CHICAGO OFFICE

ENCLOSURE
62-26455

SAC, Indianapolis

2 - Original & copy
1 - yellow file copy
1 - Section tickler

September 9, 1959

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - A. M. Butler
1 - J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

AMERICAN RESEARCH ON RUSSIA
EDITED BY HAROLD H. FISHER
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

The book is to be published September 15, 1959, by the Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana; the price is to be \$5.00.

*1 copy of book rec'd
m' chs 10/8/59. (See
letter from Indianapolis
dated 10-6-59. JMB)*

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Book ordered at request of Inspector W.C. Sullivan.
Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

REC- 52

62-46855-30

14 SEP 11 1959

CB

MAILED 8
SEP 9 - 1959

WCB
53 SEP 16 1959
AMB:aml
(6) *aml*

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
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Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holoman _____
Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 15, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL BY
PUBLICATIONS DESK
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Tolson _____
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 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
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 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

In connection with the inspection of the Records and Communications Division, it was recommended and approved that the Publications Desk, Central Research Section, create a central control and repository for book reviews, thus establishing a book review responsibility under the supervision of Inspector W. C. Sullivan. The procedures to be followed are set forth in the enclosed memorandum to Bureau officials and supervisors. These procedures are focused upon (1) eliminating duplication in purchases and reviews and (2) establishing a central repository to answer questions relating to whether a book has been purchased or ordered for review.

It is anticipated that after a 6-month period Central Research can review its experience in this regard and recommend procedures for streamlining or otherwise improving the handling of this matter, including such questions as to the length of time the book review index cards should be retained.

RECOMMENDATION:

SEP 1 1959

76

It is recommended that the enclosed memorandum to Bureau officials and supervisors be approved so that this program may be placed in effect immediately.

Enclosure *sent*
1-20-59

RWS:lmw

(7)

- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Malone
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Section Chief
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Orig & copy September 16, 1959
1-yellow copy
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-J. S. Johnson
1-B. M. Suttler

**FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL
COMPETITION WITH CAPITALISM**
By Nikita S. Khrushchev
BOOK REVIEW

**The New York Times, Monday, September 14, 1959,
carried the following information:**

*FD-4 from
new York dated
9-21-59 by "E. P. Dutton &
Co." advised that the book
would not be published
before next Spring. UACB
no standing order for
the book will be
placed in view of the
period of time involved.*

**"E. P. Dutton & Company announces the forthcoming
publication of Nikita S. Khrushchev's first major
book For Victory in Peaceful Competition with
Capitalism with a special Preface for the American
edition by Premier Khrushchev. This 600-page
volume, translated into English under Premier
Khrushchev's authorization and supervision, sets
forth his blueprint for the world's future--a plan of
which no American can afford to remain ignorant."**

**You should make discreet arrangements to obtain one
copy of the referenced book (English translation) immediately,
when available, and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip,
attention Central Research Section.**

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The following local booksellers were checked to determine
the availability of captioned book, but the book was not available:
Kann's, Brentano's, and Victor Kamkin. The price is not known.
After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

REC- 99

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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

AMB:aml

(7)

10 SEP 18 1959

55 SEP 23 1959

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 15, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: ADVISE AND CONSENT
BY ALLEN DRURY (DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
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Parsons	_____
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W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Captioned book is a lengthy novel about Washington politics and is an obvious attempt to "cash in" on the recent publicity surrounding the Senate's rejection of Admiral Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. There are two passing references to the FBI, and a number of snide remarks about various Government agencies and people associated therewith. No characters are identifiable with actual persons--either living or dead--but a number of similarities have been noted. In 1953, author Drury interviewed Miss Gandy in connection with her 35th anniversary in the Bureau. Bureau files not derogatory.

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, dated September 11, 1959, in which reference was made to the fact that Central Research was preparing a review of above-captioned book.

Book-of-the-Month Club Selection

Advise and Consent, by Allen Drury (Doubleday & Company), is a 616-page novel of Washington politics, taking place at some undefined period in the immediate future and involving the general question of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was the Book-of-the-Month Club selection for August, 1959. The title is derived from Article II, Section 2, of the United States Constitution, which provides that the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," shall nominate certain public officials for Government positions.

JEM/RSG:bea

(8)

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - John E. McHale, Jr.
- 1 - Russell S. Garner
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Miss Butler

REC-24

10 SEP 20 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Advise and Consent
By Allen Drury (Doubleday & Company)

Cabinet Appointee

The plot of the novel--which indicates that Drury is either an extremely fast or else an extremely lucky writer, since it capitalizes on the recent Senate rejection of Admiral Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce--concerns an ailing President, near the end of his second and last term, who is intent on replacing his Secretary of State in order to facilitate negotiations with the Soviet Union. His choice as successor is Robert A. Leffingwell, who is a dedicated public servant, but who is a controversial liberal and, therefore, is unacceptable to the conservatives.

Leading Figure Accused as Communist

At Senate hearings on his nomination, Leffingwell is charged by a former student of his at the University of Chicago of having been affiliated with a campus communist cell while teaching there years before. It is later brought out that Leffingwell lied to the Senate subcommittee in denying his former communist connections. The senator who heads the subcommittee is himself vulnerable, and he takes his own life when his political enemies revive a homosexual episode in his wartime past. In the end, Leffingwell's nomination is rejected by the Senate and the President dies suddenly.

Characters Resemble Real People

The leading characters in the book are never clearly recognizable, although they do possess more than a few traits of well-known political figures of the recent past and present. The President, for example, bears considerable resemblance to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt; the Vice President is reminiscent of Harry S. Truman; Senator Orrin Knox is cast in the same mold as the late Robert A. Taft; and Senator Fred Van Ackerman has many likenesses to the late Joseph R. McCarthy.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Advise and Consent
By Allen Drury (Doubleday & Company)

References to the FBI

The FBI is mentioned only twice in passing. The first time is at a party given by a prominent Washington hostess where "the director of the FBI (not otherwise named or described) was chatting genially with the Secretary of Commerce and his wife." At the same party was "the director of the Central Intelligence Agency and two of the primmer male members of his far-flung crew of motley misfits." (p. 108)

The other reference to the FBI occurs when tourists are described as "viewing with suitable awe," among the many popular sights in Washington, "the blood-stained relics of the FBI." (p. 277)

Snide Remarks

The book contains a number of snide references to Government agencies and people associated therewith. He refers to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee as the "biggest fool in the Senate" (p. 82); the Vice President as "an awfully nice guy" who "certainly had not been equipped by temperament or nature for... the role he had to play" (p. 73); the Postmaster General as "a man whose qualifications for running the public mails were decided decisively in the last Presidential campaign when he contributed the surprising sum of \$150,000 to the President's cause" (p. 143); and the Senate chaplain as "one of those ministers who go around slapping God on the back. A small, bulgy man with bad breath... getting older and bulgier and more odorous and more obnoxious." (p. 72)

Background of Allen Drury

Allen Drury, the author, is about 40 years of age. He has been assigned to the Washington Bureau of The New York Times as United States Senate correspondent since 1954. A native of Texas, he was graduated from

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Advise and Consent
By Allen Drury (Doubleday & Company)

Stanford University. Since that time, he has been a journalist, primarily as a Washington correspondent for various publications, working first for the United Press, then for Pathfinder magazine, and later for The Evening Star of Washington, D. C. (100-400370-22, p. 4)

While on The Evening Star, Drury interviewed Miss Gandy in 1953 on the occasion of her 35th anniversary with the Bureau. (94-8-24-386)

In February, 1959, a Bureau representative was scheduled to appear on an interview program with Drury over Radio Station WRC in Washington, D. C. This appearance did not materialize because the Bureau representative was out of the city on the day of the scheduled program. (94-1-31274-32)

There is no derogatory information in the Bureau's files relative to Drury.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

2-24-60
K

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Orig & copy
1-yellow copy
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-J. S. Johnson
1-B. M. Suttler
BOOK

September 16, 1959

INSIDE THE KHRUSHCHEV ERA
By Giuseppe Boffa
BOOK REVIEW ITALY

Publishers' Weekly for August 24, 1959, indicated Marzani and Munsell, Inc., 100 West 23rd Street, New York 11, New York, intended to publish captioned book on September 15, 1959, to coincide with the arrival of Nikita S. Khrushchev in the United States.

You should make discreet arrangements to immediately obtain one copy (English edition) of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section. The price of the book is \$5.00.

*Book received 9/25/59 in CKS.
Remained in CKS. See memo
resulting to Belmont 10-5-59
Book Review: Inside the Khrushchev
Era*

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The following local booksellers were contacted in an attempt to obtain the book: Kann's, Brentano's, and Kamkin's. The Bureau Library was also checked with negative results. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Author Boffa is foreign editor of L'Unita, Rome, Italy.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
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Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

AMB:aml

(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

58 SEP 24 1959

REC-72 62-46855-33

EX 100

10 SEP 18 1959

1 - A. M. Butl
1 - Section ticl
1 - J. S. Johnson
1 - B. M. Suttler

R. Adams
Original and copy
Yellow file copy
September 29, 1959

SAC, New York

REC-96

Director, FBI (62-45855) - 34

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR
BY JOSEPH G. RAYBACK
BOOK REVIEWS

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section. The book has just been published by The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York, and is priced at \$6.

Bunji

*1 copy of book rec'd
10-15-59. Forwarded to Bureau
Library for indexing. AMB*

TE: Book being obtained at request of SA R. S. Garner for use in connection with work assignments. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library

*Book to Garner 10-16-59. AMB.
Book fwd to Bu Library 11/5/59*

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W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

**STEEL TRUCE FAILS, STRIKE FEARED SURE
STEEL ADAMANT ON WAGES AS NEGOTIATIONS RESUME
STEEL STRIKE SET FOR TOMORROW
STEEL STRIKE BEGINS, MILLS SHUT; LENGTHY WALKOUT IS PREDICTED**

Where did it start? How are today's crises rooted in yesterday's decisions?

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR

by Joseph G. Rayback

a two-century look at the triumphs and failures
of American labor

A NEW APPROACH —

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR examines labor as a fiber closely woven into the fabric of American life. You will see how labor affects and is affected by ECONOMICS, POLITICS, INDUSTRY, SOCIOLOGY.

Reading this book, you will be amazed at the sweeping changes that have taken place between

the COLONIAL PERIOD

when working men first rolled up their collective sleeves to bid for the dignity and economic well-being they considered rightfully theirs

and the PRESENT ERA

when labor unions exert an unprecedented influence on all aspects of American life.

Just published A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR has already caught the attention of the critics, who hail it as:

"a fascinating record"

REC-96

18 OCT 1 1960

"The Hoffas and the Becks, the Reuthers and the Meanys, are no phenomena of the present. They had their counterparts in the old days: Big Bill Haywood and Eugene V. Debs, and Samuel Gompers and John L. Lewis.

"Prof. Joseph Rayback has woven them into a fascinating record that recalls some old names, the Knights of Labor, the Molly Maguires, and the International Workers of the World, and discusses the modern AFL-CIO..."

—Chicago Sunday Tribune

The Macmillan Company
60 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

(over, please)

"a compact and comprehensive chronicle"

"A reading of this book should be helpful to those whose view of present-day labor is bounded by Dave Beck, Jimmy Hoffa and Johnny Dio....Mr. Rayback makes a commendable effort to integrate labor's story with the broad sweep of national economic, social and political developments.... a compact and comprehensive chronicle of where labor has been and where it is today....useful in a period when labor gives so many signs of neither understanding nor being understood." —A.H. Raskin, The N.Y. Times Book Review

"a very unusual history of labor relations"

"This is a very unusual history of labor relations. It does not automatically assume, as most such histories do, that all employers are devils and that all labor leaders are saints....the book will be welcomed by all interested in the very significant field of labor relations."

—Best Sellers

"Professor Rayback...never separates labor from the total skein of American life."

"...the layman who desires a compact, well-written history of American labor...will profit from reading this volume." —Saturday Review

BASED ON KNOWLEDGE, EXPERIENCE, AND INTEREST—

Joseph G. Rayback is Head of the Department of History at Pennsylvania State University and Acting Head of the University's newly established Department of Labor Education. A teacher of college courses in the history of labor for more than ten years, Professor Rayback is also well-known as the author of numerous articles in various historical journals. Since 1947 he has been a member of Local 500 of the American Federation of Teachers and, for two years, was president of that union.

ADD TO YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF TODAY'S LABOR PROBLEMS—

Just fill in and mail the enclosed postpaid card and a copy of A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR will be forwarded to you immediately on TEN-DAY APPROVAL. If you don't agree that it will be an invaluable addition to your own library or that of a friend who shares your interest in the history and current status of American labor, return it within ten days and owe nothing. Otherwise we will bill you for \$6.00 plus a small delivery charge. SAVE—enclose payment with your order and we pay the delivery charge.

Sincerely,

John Meredith
John Meredith
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SEP 1 1959 9 32 AM '59

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECT.
FBI
SEP 22 8 59 AM '59

RECEIVED-TOLSON
SEP 15 5 53 PM '59
FBI
INVESTIGATIVE DIV.
FBI
SEP 15 9 54 AM '59

RA
ST
Title of Book THE ANATOMY OF FREEDOM

Author Judge Harold R. Medina

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for review

Book review not
required by this
Section or Division

☒ Domestic Intelligence Division

- ☐ Central Research, Room 7627
☒ Espionage, Room 2714
☒ Internal Security, Room 1509
☐ Liaison, Room 7641
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250

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WOK

☐ Identification Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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☐ Training & Inspection Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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☐ Administrative Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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☐ Files & Communications Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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☒ Investigative Division

☒ Civil Rights Section, Room 5728
 attn/ Mr. Downan

<input type="checkbox"/>

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

☐ Laboratory Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

<input type="checkbox"/>

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☒ Crime Records Division

☒ Library Unit Section, Room 4246
 attn/ Shiller

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

10 OCT 8 1959

Nature of Book: "A selection of fairly informal speeches made by Judge Medina. Well put together by C. Waller Barrett. They show Medina as a humanist and a 19th century liberal, a dedicated man, sincere in his desire for fair play for all people."

58 OCT 20 1959

To be published September 21, 1959.

62-46855

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. P. Mohr *AMR*

DATE: September 29, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: THE COMMUNIST CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN BUSINESS
By Clarence B. Randall
THE ANATOMY OF FREEDOM
By Harold R. Medina
BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

The books The Communist Challenge to American Business^{1/} by Clarence B. Randall (Little, Brown & Company; \$3.50) and The Anatomy of Freedom^{2/} by Harold R. Medina (Henry Holt and Company; \$3.50) are available as of today at the S. Kann Sons Company. The books are not available in the Bureau Library.

Book ^{1/} is being requested for Inspector W. C. Sullivan, Central Research Section. Book ^{2/} is being requested for SA B. M. Suttler, Library Unit, Crime Records Division. After the books have served their purpose, they will be placed in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Administrative Division obtain one copy of each book and forward them to the Central Research Section.

Books rec'd in CRCS 10/5/59.

2 sent to SA B. M. Suttler 10/5/59

1 sent to W.C. Sullivan 10/5/59 AMB.

2. That this memorandum be forwarded to SA A. M. Newman, Room 5524, for handling.

AMB:nji

(5)

- 1 - A. M. Butler
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - A. M. Newman

1 book to be sent to CRCS 10/5/59

Books catalogued in Lib. AMB 10/5/59

REC-94

EX.

10 OCT 8 1959

OK 10/1

35 mgp B. M. Suttler

any

ENCLOSURE



Soviet Trade Challenge Cited in New Book

By **CHARLES LUCEY**
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

damage of a different sort
which it might cause."

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV'S oft-repeated promise that communism will eclipse the American way makes timely an arresting new book on world economic affairs by Clarence B. Randall, foreign economic policy adviser to President Eisenhower. It is published today by Little, Brown and Co. in association with the Atlantic Monthly Press.

The Randall book is titled "The Communist Challenge to American Business." It centers on the vast new economic force the Soviet Union is bringing into play in its drive to expand and foster the communist system all over the globe.

Yet it is broader than this, too—it is a fresh and authoritative view of the new challenges facing the U. S. in all world trade by a man in exceptionally good position to know what he's talking about.

HARVARD MAN

Clarence Randall is a Harvard Law School product who rose to become president of Inland Steel. Then, a decade ago, he began a series of major government assignments—perhaps most notably the chairmanship of the Randall Commission on foreign economic policy. Since 1953 he has been "continuously immersed in the ever turbulent stream of discussion of our foreign trade."

"For those who will listen," writes Mr. Randall, "an alarm bell is ringing in the eastern world. It tells us to watch the Russians. It calls to arm those of us who believe in free enterprise, and stridently proclaims that a new industrial challenge has suddenly come from behind the Iron Curtain."

The danger of military war we understand, says the author, "but we still ignore the economic war which now threatens and endangers us."

DEDICATED

Russians work with religious zeal, he contends, not driven but dedicated. The Soviet production rate is formidable — "an American businessman would be mad indeed to delude himself into believing that there is something his company can do which the Russians cannot duplicate if they wish."

In Russia, he reports, there is no featherbedding, no made work, no job not contributing directly to output. He commends Soviet research and says that at the industry and plant level more effort probably is devoted to this field than in the U. S. Thus, Soviet output is based solidly on continuous scientific inquiry.

The author has many positive suggestions as to how American businessmen, by themselves and working with the U. S. Government, can help meet this rising challenge. He stresses the imperative need of less insular thinking by business, for greater awareness of pressing problems that lie ahead.

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
DeLoach ☒
McGuire ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

BRANDON

James B. [unclear]

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News 2 _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

SEP 24 1959

ENCLOSURE

62-41855-35

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
(Attn: Central Research Section)

DATE: 10/6/59

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (62-1294)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN RESEARCH ON RUSSIA
EDITED BY HAROLD H. FISHER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 9/9/59.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the above-captioned book which was published by the Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

- RUC -

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Indianapolis

IKO/bjh
(3)

*Book detached in CRS
10/8/59.
will be placed in Bureau
Library. mfb*

ENCLOSURE

REC-3

62-46855-36

10 OCT 8 1959

WC
CENTRAL RESEARCH

57 OCT 12 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 5, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era,
By Giuseppe Boffa (Marzani & Munsell, Inc.,
100 West 23rd Street, New York, New York)
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS: Captioned book more than just apology for 42 years of amorality which Soviet leaders have inflicted on world. Is a well-timed communist attempt to devaluate Western world and elevate Soviet Union, its history, and leaders into world's Hall of Fame. Like the forest which was obscured by the trees, truth, in this book, is obscured by 226 pages of Soviet propaganda. Brought into being by communist publishers, book comprises allegedly "unbiased" and "critical" views of indoctrinated communist, Giuseppe Boffa, on political, economic, and social evolutions in Soviet society as he witnessed them during 5-year assignment as Moscow correspondent for Italian Communist Party newspaper, L'Unita. Particular emphasis placed on period following 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Soviet Union in January, 1956. Publisher is Marzani & Munsell, Inc. Identical with Security Index subjects Carl Aldo Marzani and Alexander Ector Orr Munsell, both long active protagonists of communism in the United States. No mention whatsoever is made of FBI or law enforcement.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For the information of the Director.
2. That this memorandum be referred to the Subversive Control and Internal Security Sections for their information.

MMC:nji
 (7)

REC-5

62-46855-37

1 - Section tickler
 1 - Miss Chamberlain
 1 - Miss Butler

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Bland
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

58 OCT 13 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

The Text and The Purpose

The author, Giuseppe Boffa, who from 1953 to 1958 was Moscow correspondent for the Italian Communist Party newspaper L'Unita, relates his impressions of the Soviet Union during his 5-year assignment. "I needed to know," he states, "how the USSR had become a world power, how it had won the war, what was the secret of its transformation, whence came its moral and political force." His reporting is alleged to comprise the true picture, devoid of hatred and misunderstandings.

According to Boffa, Soviets are not "Martians" but real, genuine human beings who were motivated by the very highest ideals to bring into being a better way of life for all mankind. Whereas some Soviet leaders and officials have caused "harsh sacrifices" for a few people, these acts are excused by the very part these men played in the "dramatic events" of history.

In the first chapter, Boffa creates an air of suspense, excitement, and adventure as he first hears the "voices" in Moscow and loses himself in the "fairy-tale atmosphere" of turreted walls, palaces, and imperial balls. Throughout the book, he leads the reader through the shocks and effects of the 20th Congress, back into the origins of Stalin's "cult of the individual," lightly through World War II, and into the post-Stalin years. The greater part of the book deals with the achievements of Khrushchev and the Soviets since the death of Stalin. The author "exposes" their social betterment, their great strides in attaining the only true democracy, their position as leaders in science, their accomplishments in education and culture, and the all-around perfection which they have attained through the trials and tribulations on the road to communism.

Boffa categorizes the year 1954 as the year of the thaw; 1955, the year of decision; 1956, the year of passion; and, 1957, the year of reforms. The bloodthirsty activities of the Soviet Union which have stunned the world since the Bolshevik onslaught of 1917 are transformed into actions of "revolutionary value." It is obvious that the author has done all in his power to stir in his readers the approval and admiration which will force them to identify themselves with the "we" who "are today capable of continuing to transform the world, thanks to the successes of the USSR, thanks to the successes in a series of other countries, thanks to the struggles which we all wage in our own lands. We can, and we will, extend the civilization that was born in October, 1917."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

Better Than You

The I-can-do-anything-better-than-you attitude seems to be the impetus for all of the bustling and frantic Soviet activity toward industrial, agricultural and cultural superiority. Certainly it was evident to this Italian communist who threaded it through his eye-witness report. It is not fair, according to Boffa, to compare the Soviet Union and capitalist countries from the same standards. In a short span of 42 years the Soviet Union has leapt and bounded to second place among world powers. It offers a better and more democratic way of life. It was the first champion of world peace and constantly strives to see the settlement of all quarrels between men. It is the heart of individualism because no where else can a man enter the world so safely, have his childhood so sheltered from "sacrifices," be so educated, live his life so free from the worries of unemployment and illness, and die so without fear. Today, they do not need what they do not have; tomorrow, they will have it.

Go East, Young Man

Everything is greener on the other side of the iron curtain. Even the Five Year Plans outstrip the pioneers of America's Far West. "How much more exciting," Boffa exclaims, "were the adventures, how much greater the dedication and the courage of those engaged in that enormous pioneering effort, the Five Year Plans!" The Soviet Union is a country of pioneers; "it is not a literary conceit."

Only Good Democracy Is a Red One

"The freeing of men from class exploitation, class injustice, class inferiority--is clearly superior to the so-called 'free world,' " says Boffa. Democracy in the capitalist United States is severely restricted, but Soviet society "bears a vigorous democratic imprint." There are few distinctions between one man and another. There is a great simplicity in social relations and a strong disapproval of any small manifestation of the abuse of power. Soviet democracy is in a phase of expansion--an expansion further and further away from capitalistic democracy, and toward the "most authentic civilized democracy the world has ever seen--the absolute democracy of communism."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

Snow White and the Seven-Year Plan

According to Boffa, it is what has transpired under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev that has brought the Soviet Union to its pinnacle of transformation. It was Khrushchev who saw the errors which had influenced all of Soviet life. It was Khrushchev who set about to correct them. He dispensed with Malenkov, Beria, Molotov, Zhukov, Kaganovich, Shepilov and others who rocked the Kremlin. He electrified Soviet industry, agriculture, science and education. He dared to denounce publicly the failings of the great Stalin--"the full courage of an action which wiped out an important patrimony that had been built up over the years." Like a sheepdog, he growled and snapped at the heels of the citizens of the Soviet Union spurring them on to greater and greater socialist achievements. At the 21st Congress, Khrushchev stood before the Russian people and outlined for them the great plans for the great advancement during the next seven great years. He promulgated "ideas about the new equilibrium within the Soviet economy, about the extension of democracy and the lessening of the state, about the new transformations in the countryside, about the laws of the Socialist state, about international perspectives." No one or thing can ever again stand in the way of communism, for didn't Khrushchev say "there are not in the world today enough forces to restore capitalism in our country. The danger of a capitalist restoration is excluded; not only has socialism won, but it has won for all time."

Unadulterated Soviet Propaganda

Inside the Khrushchev Era, from cover to cover, is sheer, unadulterated Soviet propaganda. It is filled with the usual brags and lies. Every opportunity is grasped to eulogize the Soviet Union and berate the nations of the West. The past, the present, and the future are maligned as only communist propagandists are capable of doing. By direct accusation and inference, the United States, categorized as "the eternal class enemy," and the other countries of the West are depicted as jealous, war-mongering nations whom the peace-loving Soviet Union must always fear and constantly appease. "Hardly emerged from the conflict, emaciated, lacking everything, literally drained of human blood and of economic wealth, the Soviets had to face a new and formidable threat--the atomic blackmail of the Americans." Continuing his "history," Boffa states that the "far-from-casual"

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

coincidence of the aggression against Egypt and the anticommunist violence and vigor released in the West jolted the Soviet people out of their naive "trustfulness." "They seemed to have forgotten whom they were dealing with." But they learned not to "lower their guard."

The publication of this book was manipulated to coincide with Khrushchev's visit to the United States. At a time when Soviet leaders are slithering around other societies, and communist parrots are screeching about the dissolution of mistrust between East and West, a book such as this might find a larger and more receptive audience, and, at the same time, might root a few ideas in certain unplowed brains.

b6
b7C
Referral/Consult

The Author

Giuseppe Boffa was born in [redacted] At the end of World War II, he began a journalistic career on the Italian Communist Party's official newspaper, L'Unita. From 1949 to 1953, he was Paris correspondent for this publication. In 1953, confidential information was received from abroad to the effect that this individual [redacted]

[redacted] In 1953, he became L'Unita's chief correspondent in Moscow.

[redacted] He is presently foreign editor of L'Unita.

The Publisher

This book was published by Marzani & Munsell, Inc., 100 West 23rd Street, New York, New York.

Marzani has been identified as Carl Aldo Marzani, a Security Index subject who was [redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: BOOK REVIEW: Inside the Khrushchev Era

Munsell is identical with Alexander Ector Orr Munsell, a Security Index subject. He was a member of the Communist Party from the early 1930's until at least 1948 or 1949. During the late 1930's and early 1940's he was treasurer of the Communist Party of Maryland. He has received vast inheritances from his grandfather and his mother and has been reported over the years as a substantial contributor to the Communist Party. He has participated in the affairs of numerous communist fronts and took refuge in the Fifth Amendment in testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in June, 1956. (61-10392-69)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 8, 1959

FROM : Mr. E. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: "COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN UNIONS"
 BY DAVID J. SAPOSS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

The captioned book has been reviewed in the Internal Security Section. This book is described on its cover as "an authoritative and comprehensive analysis of communist activities in the American trade-union movement." It appears to be based on previously available public source material with some conclusions drawn by the author from this material and his experiences in the labor field.

The introduction points out that recent events seem to have reduced the domestic communist movement to near impotence, but that the Communist Party (CP) is not discouraged and is resuming its covert activities and persists in boring from within the labor movement in this country. The author states that the CP is the only movement of its kind that has repeatedly gained strength following vital defeats, and attributes this ability to its support from Soviet Russia.

The book opens with a brief discussion of early radical and CP trade-union activities, including the Trade Union Educational League and the Trade Union Unity League. It is pointed out that communists have alternated between periods of boring from within existing trade-unions and attempting to operate their own unions. The book then goes into considerable detail regarding communist activities in the motion picture industry and communist infiltration of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Alliance, AFL, both of which ended in defeat for the communists after initial success. The rise and fall of communism in the CIO is covered in detail, ending with the expulsion of 11 communist-dominated unions from the CIO (1949-1950) and the losses experienced by these unions after expulsion. The sources for these portions include congressional hearings, labor publications, union convention proceedings and previous treatises on the labor movement. An extremely large amount of the material is quoted.

In a section on combating communist domination, it is pointed out that in general rank-and-file union members have reacted against communists only when vital issues have aroused them; that when it desired to do so, union leadership, if effective, has been able to eliminate communist control; and that some employers have been prone to protect and do business with communist-dominated unions because they have considered the communist unions easier to manipulate. The book discusses

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Miss Butler

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Hall

GWH:cef:ras (5)

10 OCT 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-46855

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN UNIONS"

the noncommunist affidavit provision of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, pointing to the difficulty caused by the present-tense wording of the noncommunist affidavits and mentions the conspiracy indictments at Cleveland and Denver involving the use of noncommunist affidavits. The author traces the policy of the CP during the past few years that all labor unions should be a part of the main stream of American labor (the AFL-CIO) to the clause in the Communist Control Act of 1954, which provides that unions affiliated with a national labor body shall be presumed not to be communist infiltrated.

The book, which appears from the most recent events discussed to have been prepared in 1957 although it bears a copyright date of 1959, concludes by pointing out that the communists are again stressing that the labor movement is the vital channel through which to enlist mass followers, disseminate propaganda and promote their objectives; that the communists in labor will ultimately be forced to reveal themselves in order to champion communist and Soviet policy to the maximum; but that lest they do considerable harm in the interim, all concerned should remember "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The FBI is mentioned in only two places. On page 49 reference is made to a handwriting examination by the FBI Laboratory as part of the evidence at a congressional hearing. On page 265 a news article is quoted which refers to a refusal by the FBI and other Government agencies to make their files available to private groups.

The author, David Joseph Saposs, was born 2-22-86 in Kiev, Ukraine, and has a lengthy history of Government employment in the labor field, apparently retiring from the Department of Labor in 1954. Saposs was the subject of an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation in 1942-1943, a European Recovery Program investigation in 1948 and a preliminary inquiry under Loyalty of Government Employees in 1948 (Bufiles 101-471, 124-1543 and 121-10759) based on reports that in his writings he had advocated a change in the Government of the United States and that he had associated with various allegedly "radical" organizations. One person interviewed reported that early in the 1930s Saposs had favorably compared communism with capitalism, and another reported that in 1935 Saposs had favored an alliance between socialists and communists to prevent war. All other persons interviewed indicated that Saposs was definitely opposed to communism and was a loyal American, although he was described by some as a socialist, liberal or "somewhat radical."

ACTION:

For information. The book has been returned to the Central Research Section and will be placed in the FBI library.

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original & copy

1-yellow file copy

1-Section tickler

1-A. M. Butler

1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

1-B. M. Suttler, 4246

October 19, 1959

**BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION**

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section:

1. Conviction, edited by Norman MacKenzie
(Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow Street,
New York 14, N. Y.; October 7, 1959; \$4.00)
2. In the Name of Conscience, by Nikolai Khokhlov
(David McKay Company, 119 W. 40th Street,
New York 18, N. Y.; October 26, 1959; \$4.95)
3. The Jew and Communism, by Melech Epstein
This book is available through Trade Union
Sponsoring Committee, 22-24 West 38th Street,
New York 18, N. Y., for \$6.50.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Book #1 is being requested for W. C. Sullivan, Central Research Section, for reference purposes.

Book #2 is being requested for SA W. A. Branigan, Espionage Section, for review.

Book #3 is being requested for SA C. B. Peck, Central Research Section, in connection with a work assignment.

The above books are not available at Kann's, Brentano's, or Bureau Library. The three books will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

AMB:aml

(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ab*

DATE: October 7, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*SUBJECT: ~~BOOK REVIEW CONTROL~~

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

In connection with the inspection of the Records and Communications Division in December, 1958, it was recommended and approved that a book review control be set up at the Bureau. In connection with this recommendation, it was noted that although the Library Unit of the Crime Research Section and the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section were equally logical locations, it was felt that the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section at that time could more readily lend itself to this function.

STREAMLINING BOOK REVIEW CONTROL

On January 21, 1959, this function was implemented by a memorandum to all Bureau officials and supervisors. The procedure set forth was focused upon:

1. Eliminating duplication in purchasing and reviewing of books at the Bureau and
2. Establishing a central repository to answer questions relating to whether a book has been purchased or ordered for the Bureau.

Since the inception and establishment, the book review control function has been closely followed and evaluated in terms of practical efficiency. Some of the main features of streamlining the functions of book review control have been:

1. Setting up a main file (62-46855) in which a copy of all book reviews should be placed. Thus, book review material would be more readily available to those having an interest.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Training and Inspection Division
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Miss Butler
 1 - Section tickler

RWS:bam/jes

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REC- 94

62-46855-40
10 OCT 28 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH

30 NOV 4 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control

2. The use of a new form (5-103) to simplify the routing of information regarding the desirability of purchasing for review books which may be of interest to various sections or divisions throughout the Bureau.
3. The development of close working cooperation of the Publications Desk, Central Research Section with the Administrative Division and the Bureau Library Unit of the Crime Research Section relative to the functions of purchasing and cataloging books desired for review.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL STREAMLINING

Our experience in recent months indicate that still additional streamlining of the book review control function can be accomplished. In connection with this streamlining, the following matters should be considered.

1. From the viewpoint of the Central Research Section the book review control function has not been costly as the functions have been absorbed by a clerical employee already engaged in handling security and intelligence publications matters.
2. Book review control was a big step in the right direction as it:
 - a. Eliminated duplication in purchasing and reviewing of books at the Bureau and
 - b. Established a central repository to answer questions relating to whether a book has been purchased or ordered for the Bureau.
3. There is a further streamlining step which could be taken at this time based upon our practical experience of the past few months. This streamlining could be effected by placing the book review control function in the Crime Research Section or perhaps, more specifically, its Bureau Library Unit. This is based on the following considerations:

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control

- a. Currently a minimum of three divisions are generally involved in the purchase of a book for review:
 - (1) Bureau Library Unit of the Crime Records Division, to avoid duplication of books in the Bureau Library;
 - (2) Administrative Division, to control funds and make a desired purchase; and
 - (3) Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for initiating and coordinating requests for book purchases as part of the book review control function.

The only division which could logically be deleted from this purchase-and-control transaction is the Domestic Intelligence Division. This could be accomplished by placing the book review control function in the Crime Records Division. Then, of course, Central Research Section or Domestic Intelligence Division would generally be involved only when the books related to their fields.

- b. Crime Records Division, during the course of handling matters relating to books sent to the Director and related correspondence, gains a firsthand knowledge of books which may be of particular interest to the Director and to the Bureau. Thus, Crime Records Division is in a position to take immediate action relative to obtaining these books for review or reference without routing to the Central Research Section to perform a book review control function.
- c. Miscellaneous books, as well as related literature and advertisements, coming to the Bureau would naturally gravitate to the Bureau Library. This helpful information usually is not available to the Central Research Section and its Book Review Control Desk until it is routed there by the Bureau Library. This imposes on the Bureau Library Unit additional routing responsibilities.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control

d. At the Bureau, books are considered for purchase:

- (1) For "reference" - this involves the Bureau Library of the Crime Research Section; Administrative Division; and the division or section having an interest in obtaining the book for reference.
 - (2) For "review" - this involves the Publications Desk, Central Research Section; the Administrative Division; the Bureau Library, Crime Research Section; and the division or section having an interest in obtaining the book for review.
 - (3) For "reference and review" - this involves the Bureau Library, Crime Research Section; the Administrative Division; the Central Research Section Book Review Control Desk; and the division or section having an interest in obtaining a book for these purposes. Currently the Bureau Library Unit, Crime Research Section, is primarily interested in "reference" and the Book Review Control Desk of the Central Research Section is primarily interested in "review." Often, books are useful for "reference" and "review." This whole function could be streamlined if "reference" and "review" were combined and handled in the same section. Routing could be minimized and coordination streamlined.
- e. Books purchased with Bureau funds and having a reference value should be available to all Bureau officials and supervisors through the medium of cataloging in the Bureau Library. Thus, books purchased for review generally have a reference value to some supervisor or official at the Bureau. Books purchased for review are sent to the Bureau Library Unit, Crime Research Section, for cataloging. This function could be eliminated in many instances if the books for review and reference were obtained through the Bureau Library Unit, Crime Research Section.

RECOMMENDATION:

Our experience has shown that the book review control function has

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control

contributed to the efficiency and handling of book review matters. Central Research Section feels at this time that the book review control function could be further streamlined by relocating this function in the Crime Research Section. Therefore, it is recommended that the book review control function be relocated as described above.

DEM₃ am 30

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: October 9, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT:

ARTICLE ENTITLED ~~"MAN AND LAW"~~ BY ~~L. SHEININ~~
 APPEARING IN RUSSIAN MAGAZINE OCTOBER
 ISSUE FOR AUGUST, 1959, VOLUME 8
 INFORMATION CONCERNING (CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER)

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

ED K RINI

Soviet meddling with our internal affairs continues with captioned article, appearing in Soviet "literary and socio-political magazine," which attempts to use two of the Director's speeches to prove the Marxian contention of 100 years ago that, under capitalism, "crime is growing even faster than the number of the population." The article claims that the Soviets have the answer to crime in the "humanist" approach of the 20th and 21st Congresses of the Communist Party, Soviet Union, and states that this approach has brought about a "great unrest" among the criminal element which has resulted in a large number of them wanting to start a "new working life."

The article contends, of course, that cases of law violation in the Soviet Union are a result of survivals of capitalism in the minds of people.

Bureau files indicate the author may be identical with an L. R. Sheinin who, in 1947, was the Chief of Inquiry for the Department of Prosecutor's Office of the Soviet Union.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Smith
- 1 - Section tickler

RWS:bam (5)

ENCLOSURE

53 NOV 6

1959

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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Article Entitled "Man and Law" by
L. Sheinin, Appearing in Russian
Magazine October, Issue for August,
1959.

Attack on Director

The Director and law enforcement in the United States are attacked in captioned article. This magazine, described as a "literary and socio-political magazine," is published in Russian by the Pravda Publishing House as an organ of the Writers' Union of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, USSR.

Snare Planned

This article attempts to place the Bureau on the horns of a dilemma by stating that while the Director is recognizing and making statements regarding the growth of crime in the United States, he is confirming the premises of Marx, published one century ago in the New York Herald Tribune. Marx allegedly wrote:

"Probably, there is something rotten in the very heart of a social system which increases its wealth, but, at the same time, does not reduce poverty and in which crime is growing even faster than the number of the population."

Two Speeches Mentioned

The article refers specifically to observations made by the Director regarding the growing crime problem in connection with his speeches before the Junior Order of United American Mechanics at Charleston, West Virginia, and the American Legion at Atlantic City. Also, in connection with the crime problem in the United States, the Director is allegedly quoted by one "Don Eadon," New York correspondent for the Daily Mail, an English newspaper, as saying that "Juvenile crime is the most important problem which confronts the American people." A check of Bureau files reveals that answers to questions re-

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Article Entitled "Man and Law" by
L. Sheinin, Appearing in Russian
Magazine October, Issue for August,
1959.

Regarding crime were given to Don Iddon, New York correspondent of
the Daily Mail, on April 9, 1946. Our written reply to a question re-
garding juvenile delinquency read in part:

"Juvenile delinquency is a problem that is affecting
many nations today.... The problem of juvenile
delinquency is a local one which must be met at the
source...." (94-8-1738-4)

"Humanist" Solution

The article October claims that the Soviets have the answer to this
problem which plagues not only the United States, but other "capitalist"
countries as well. October states that a great unrest is spreading among
Soviet criminals, many of whom are presently characterized by a sincere
and ardent striving to break with the criminal past and to start a happy
new working life. This "miracle" was engendered by the atmosphere
created at the 20th and 21st Congresses of the Communist Party of the
Soviet Union. This atmosphere apparently is related to the contention
that in every man there is a better side which must be activated through
the cultivation of "humanism," a boundless faith in man. This article
does admit that there are hopeless, hardened and inveterate criminals.
Of course, the cases of law violation in the Soviet Union are a result of
survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people and some miscalculations
in the struggle against these survivals.

Rehabilitation Stressed

Recently adopted Soviet principles of criminal legislation, according
to October, carry out the theme that punishment is not only retribution for the
crime committed, but also has the purpose of correction and re-education of
the convicted in the spirit of an honest attitude toward work. In this connection
it is pointed out that the Soviet courts also have a function as propagandists and
agitators. The strong implication is given that this could not be carried out
in the United States because of incompetency and the "profit" motive.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Article Entitled "Man and Law" by
L. Sheinin, Appearing in Russian
Magazine October, Issue for August,
1959

Khrushchev Refuted

The attack on the Director and the criticism of our internal law enforcement affairs certainly expose once again the perennial bit of propaganda about the Soviet Union not interfering in the affairs of other countries. Following the United States protest relative to the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, Alexander Troyanovsky, then Soviet Ambassador to the United States, issued a press release on August 26, 1955, in which he protested that his government would not interfere in the internal affairs of the United States. Khrushchev repeated this bit of fiction during his recent tour of the United States. (Foreign Relations of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1952; New York Herald Tribune, September 30, 1959)

Soviet Official

Bureau files do not contain any information positively identifiable with the author although they do contain references to an L. R. Sheinin, who was Chief of the Inquest Division, Prosecuting Magistracy, Advisor of Justice, 2nd Rank, in 1945, and who was Chief of Inquiry for the Department of Prosecutor's Office of the Soviet Union in 1947. The files further reveal that one L. Sheinin wrote an article entitled "Civilized Savages" (referring to lynchings in the United States) in Literaturnaya Gazeta, No. 43, October 14, 1947. (100-352385-1977)

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

MAN AND THE LAW

By L. SHEYNIN

An almost improbable and, moreover, most instructive event occurred in June of this year in an American city of Charleston. The Director of the American political police, the FBI, Mr. HOOVER, publicly, openly and quite officially marked, without himself wishing it, the centenary of an article by MARX, "The Population, Crime and Pauperism," published as we know in the newspaper "The New York Daily Tribune" exactly one century ago, namely, in 1859.

Moreover, Mr. HOOVER, cited in his speech figures which fully confirmed the premises stated by MARX in this article.

MARX wrote in 1859:

"Probably, there is something rotten in the very heart of a social system which increases its wealth, but, at the same time, does not reduce poverty and in which crime is growing even faster than the number of the population."

HOOVER admitted in 1959:

"....Crime in the U.S.A. is growing at a horrifying pace and reached an unprecedentedly high level in 1958, showing a frightful increase in comparison with 1957...."

"Figures for 1958," HOOVER further stated, "are unfortunately exactly like that - shocking.... The total cost of crime to the entire country is now reaching a figure of 22 billion a year, i. e., it represents almost one-third of the total budget of the Federal Government for a year!...."

Thus the Director of the FBI characterized the state of crime in the U.S.A. in 1958.

TRANSLATED BY: *SN*
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:bjm
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ENCLOSURE

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But over a year ago, it was likewise he, speaking at a convention of the American Legion in Atlantic City, who established the terrifying growth of crime in 1957. HOOVER admitted at that time that, in the last eleven years alone, the number of big crimes committed in the U.S.A. increased from 1,685,203 to 2,653,150 and continues to grow from month to month.

Both in the speech delivered in 1958, and in the speech delivered the other day, HOOVER noted the enormous growth of crime among youth.

"The forces of the world of crime," said HOOVER in his last speech, "tainted the lives of thousands of young men and women. Juvenile crime has never shown a single decrease in the last few years; it has been steadily growing....We are dealing not with the chance violators but with accomplished young criminals...."

Thus HOOVER involuntarily confirmed the prophetic words of MARX written by him one hundred years ago.

The fact that words of MARX are confirmed these days by American reality even in details, is seen also, apart from HOOVER's speech, from a book of an American journalist B. FINE "A Million Offenses" published in the U.S.A. in 1957. The author of this book asserts on the basis of official statistical data that the growth of crime in the U.S.A. is four times that of the population.

American criminologists, sociologists and journalists possibly did not read, or pretend that they did not read MARX. At any rate, they do not like to refer to him and, of course, are quite remote from an intention of admitting that which he understood and foresaw exactly a century ago.

Nevertheless, some of them have been coming out in recent years with a more "flexible" conception: Marxism, they say, may still be useful for application in Europe but it is absolutely unacceptable for America ...

HOOVER likewise did not refer to the article by MARX when speaking in Charleston, but whether he wanted it or not, by this speech of his he marked a hundred year anniversary of this article and very convincingly and vividly confirmed its basic principal conclusion, threatening the "American way of life," which turns out to be, alas, applicable to America as well....

For the sake of fairness, let us note that HOOVER was not alone in getting into such a strange position. On February 6 of last year, an English bourgeois newspaper "The Daily Mail" which could never be reproached with propaganda of Marxism, published an article by its New York correspondent DON EADON (phon.) devoted to the mores of the contemporary American youth. Here is what this bourgeois journalist notes:

"This morning, as every other morning, New York talks not about an American satellite but about the crime among the adolescents.

"The satellite was a one-day sensation. Terrorism by teen-agers and the growing wave of crime is a daily sensation. Police are discussing at present the question of launching patrol helicopters over the Central Park which is situated right on the side of Fifth Avenue where I live in an apartment house. But not one of the people living in this big house and in a long row of small houses in the vicinity goes to the park after twilight. Thousands of New Yorkers avoid going there even in the broad daylight. Central Park grew to resemble the jungles. Policemen are riding in automobiles in pairs and they have machine guns in the back seats, as well as revolvers....

"....The situation in schools is even more terrible. At present, policemen are being placed in school corridors... ..Attendance of public schools became so dangerous for the girls that their parents keep them at home and boycott the schools. Many teachers fear for their lives. Last week, a school principal GEORGE GOLDFARB jumped off the roof of his home to his death in a fit of despair induced by the school crisis....

"....Psychiatrists say that crime wave among youth and disorganization in schools are explained by the disappearance of the feeling of security in the country, which, in its turn, was brought about by atomic and hydrogen bombs and has swollen through the ignorance and hypocrisy of politicians...."

Thus writes an English journalist who likewise does not cite MARI but also unwittingly confirms his words.

In his long article RADON further reports that "over 60 per cent of drug addicts in America are people under 20 years of age" and that HOOVER in his talks with RADON told him: "Juvenile crime is the most important problem which confronts the American people."

We shall not dispute this statement but will only supplement it: American people are not the only ones confronted with the same problem these days. In a number of other capitalist countries crime among youth is growing. Thus, for example, in West Germany an enormous growth of crime is noted and many West German newspapers and magazines write with alarm about it.

Again, they too do not cite MARX, but, in their turn, they agree with him in spite of themselves.

Thus, discussing these subjects, a German magazine "Review" wrote that "the broad circles of the population are alarmed and are inquiring about conditions in our economically flourishing country," and this, as the magazine states further, "makes one think to what extent our asphalt culture is built on the swamp."

How striking is the resemblance of these forced admissions with the prophetic formula to the effect that "there is something rotten in the very heart of a social system which increases its wealth but, at the same time, does not reduce poverty and in which the crime is growing even faster than the number of the population." ...

2.

Of course, all stated above does not at all pursue the naive aim of comparing crime in the capitalist countries with the crime in our country for a happy conclusion: look, how bad things are with them and how comparatively good they are with us!

Of course, from the point of view, let us say, of the very same HOOVER, our hooligans and pickpockets appear in the worst case as the mischievous but likeable children from a model kindergarten. But for us the "American scope" is entirely unnecessary in this field and we justifiably regard the hooligans also as real criminals.

Recently, an important American law official, who was in Moscow and visited a nearby correctional-labor colony, was greatly surprised on finding there a certain young man convicted for a drunken brawl involving the breaking of dishes at a restaurant.

"I beg you to explain to me, gentlemen," said the American judge, "why did you imprison this likeable gentleman, particularly, since, according to him, he paid for the broken dishes? Really, you and I have different ideas about law...."

Ideas are indeed different and not in the field of law alone. If, for example, the Chief of Moscow Police applies to the Moscow City Council with a request to provide for him helicopters for patrolling the Central Park of Culture and Rest or would send militia cars with machine guns into the streets, such a "valuable" idea would cause a great deal of amusement in many people, except in its author....

On the other hand, H. OVER would, naturally, be genuinely surprised if anyone would advise him to transfer a considerable portion of the functions of American police to the public, without even the rubber sticks, let alone machine guns and revolvers. And we will plainly say that it would not be difficult to understand his surprise, considering this side of American reality....

All this is true. There are not any and there cannot be any such crimes and such criminals in our country, as there are now in America. But it is pointless to make comparisons of this sort and exult because in Moscow or any of our other cities there is no need for police helicopters, police machine guns, nor police posts in schools....

No, we do not have any drug addicts among school children and hardly any in general; we have no houses of prostitution, gambling dens, counterfeiters, or kidnappers, no gangster trusts or specialists in melting (sic) bank safes. We have no trade in narcotics, no publishers of smut, no opium dens, no professional pimps, no circulation of millions of copies of notorious and soul-destroying "comics," and only on the basis of American books, and very vaguely at that, can we imagine the racketeers who acquired such a fantastic power in the largest cities of America, so that entire banks and the most substantial of business firms are obediently bowing down to them, resignedly paying them a fixed monthly tribute....

No, there is not anything like that in our country; there cannot be and could not be anything like that, for the very simple reason that it is precluded by the very nature of our social system, our social law and order, all the conditions of our life and customs, and, finally by the very nature of our social and production relationships.

Consequently, the absence of all these festering sores is a normal and natural, direct and inevitable fruit, result, one of the many, of our new world, our socialist society; in short, of all that for what we have been fighting for over forty years already and what we have achieved in this struggle.

Let this be a source of wonder for bourgeois criminologists and sociologists, who moreover are afraid to interpret correctly that which surprises them. We realize their position and understand that it is exceedingly awkward and equivocal. As the saying goes, we sympathize but cannot help.

As for ourselves, it would be more useful for us in every respect to reflect why we still do have crime, why we still do have relatively numerous embasslements, thefts, rowdyism; yes, numerous from our point of view, although strikingly few from the American one.

Then, should we, the Soviet people, approach this problem with the American yardstick, though in this case it would flatter our ego?

No, of course, not.

It would be far more useful therefore to examine every case of law violation, not only as a result of survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people, but likewise as a bitter result of some miscalculations in the struggle against these survivals, or, to state it more simply, in the system of upbringing and re-education in the family and school, a Young Communist League organization, or in a particular city, particular district, particular collective farm, or, finally, in the organization of the system of the social struggle against crime.

It was still V. I. LENIN who pointed out that it was necessary to re-educate "in a prolonged struggle, on the basis of dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletarians

themselves, who do not get rid of their own small-bourgeois prejudices at once, through a miracle, by order of the Holy Virgin, through injunction of a slogan, resolution, or decree, but only in a long and difficult mass struggle against the mass small-bourgeois influences." (V. I. LENIN, Works, Volume 31, page 94.)

Thus, it is worth while to speak once more about certain aspects of this long, difficult mass struggle, and argue, if necessary, because it is a vast and complicated matter and there is still a great deal to be done in this field, we believe.

3.

First of all, it is necessary to repeat an old truism to the effect that the problem of crime cannot be solved at all through punishment alone, as some people still naively imagine.

Let us cite MARX again: ".... History and such a science as statistics, prove with exhaustive clarity that from the times of CAIN no one has ever succeeded either in improving or in frightening the world by punishment."

That is why, as MARX wrote in another case, "a wise legislator will prevent crime, so as not to be compelled to punish for it."

This, of course, does not mean at all that there should be no punishment following the crime. On the contrary, a criminal should not have the slightest foundation for hoping that a crime planned by him will remain unsolved and, therefore, unpunished.

That is why LENIN stressed that the important thing in the prevention of crime is not the fixing of severe punishment for it, but the fact that not a single case of crime would go unsolved.

A development of this idea is that in order that the court sentence, e. e., punishment determined by the court, would have a preventive significance, it is important that not only the convict himself, but his relatives, friends and neighbors, as well, know what he was convicted for; for in an opposite case, quoting MARX again, if "the people see the punishment but do not see the crime," they "cease to see the crime where there is punishment."

How unfortunate it is that we sometimes in the past forgot the profound significance of these words and therefore gave inexcusably little publicity to the activities of our court, truly the first people's court in the history of mankind!....

As a result, court reporting has almost disappeared from newspaper pages; visiting assizes of the courts in workers' and collective farm clubs became an exceedingly rare event; court verdicts have been little discussed at the workers' and employees' meetings; we have inexcusably few books, novels, stories, plays or films about the people of the Soviet court, prosecution, or militia; our radio and television bashfully avoid these subjects in their broadcasts.

Finally, our law propaganda which should become the foundation of the legal education of the people, particularly youth, was completely inadequate. In the meanwhile, is it necessary to prove the usefulness of a persistent, intelligent, and patient popularization of our criminal, civil, family and labor law?

A youth graduating from a secondary school and receiving matriculation certificate leaves it with quite a broad field of knowledge of the laws of nature, physics and botany for example, but he knows nothing about the basic laws adopted by society which he is entering as a full-fledged citizen.

Finally, our literature and art - theater, cinema, radio or television - tell little about the role and aims of society in the struggle against crime; about the fact that in conditions of our society the criminal is always and invariably doomed, no matter how clever and adroit he may be; about the fact that every violation of the law inevitably cripples the life not only of the law-breaker himself or of his victims, but likewise the life of his family, gravely and sometimes irreparably.

And, most important of all, about the fact that crime has never yet brought happiness to anyone anywhere, but instead, always ravaged the soul, ruined the life and destroyed the reputation and future.

And yet, it is not only useful, but simply indispensable to talk and write about all this, to inculcate,

to train in a man from childhood, from youth, a respect for the law and faith in it, revulsion against crime and realization of its consequences for all of us together and everyone of us individually.

And is it not clear that such a legal training of the people, and particularly youth, is a part of the entire problem of communist education, the problem which the 21st Party Congress set before the people as the chief, most decisive and most important task?

How difficult it is in the light of this task set forth by the Party, broadly and specifically, as never before, to understand that, for instance, in our great country, where thousands of newspapers and magazines are published, including special magazines and newspapers for builders, polar explorers, chemists, doctors and teachers, for the blind and deaf-mute, for fishermen and hunters, for sportsmen and chess-players, for automobile drivers and tourists, and many, many others, there has not been as yet a court or judicial newspaper or a mass magazine, equally interesting to chemists and builders, sportsmen and doctors -- in a word, interesting and useful absolutely to everyone!

And yet, we cannot doubt that as soon as subscription to such a newspaper or a magazine would be announced, tens of thousands of people would take place in line near subscription centers, because there is a legitimate interest among the broadest strata of the population toward our laws, the work of our courts, and prosecution and toward the problems of law in the broadest sense of this word.

That is why it is a high time to create such a printed organ, particularly because, as MARX wisely noted, "for the one who is guided by law, the law becomes a second nature."

Let us then make our laws, our socialist law, a "second nature" of every Soviet man and thus bring closer the time when we would have to expend the same effort for finding a thief or a hoodligan for purposes of demonstration which are being now expended, for instance, in medical schools for a demonstration to students of a fresh case of the syphilis!

And if these lines will cause a distrustful and derisive smile in some of our skeptical readers, let them recall that not so long ago there were people who did not believe that in a few years, a fresh case of syphilis would be regarded as an almost museum rarity.

Must we repeat then mistakes of this sort of people?

4.

But while we succeeded in the liquidation of such an evil as syphilis, and while a syphilitic is actually a rarity in our country, there are still enough moral "syphilitics" here and the time has come to deal seriously with this evil also; an old saying that "syphilis is not a shame but a misfortune" should be changed when applied to moral "syphilis": it is both a shame and a misfortune; a shame for the one afflicted and a misfortune for those who surround him.

The graver the illness, the harder it is to cure it. But, the longer the sickness has been neglected, the more dangerous it is and the more necessary it is to cure it. These simple truths apply not only to medicine, but also to such a specialized field as the struggle against crime.

In addition to the "methods of treatment" mentioned above and which basically belong to the field of prevention of the "diseases," which is, of course, extremely important, it is necessary seriously and broadly to apply one more method, the method of "relying on faith."

Yes, it is necessary persistently, concretely, and patiently to cultivate the faith in the fact that it is never too late in conditions of our society, even for the people who committed a crime, while they are still being able to breathe, see, and think, to return to an honest working and happy life.

It is impossible to overestimate in this sense the profound significance of the speech of Comrade N. S. KHRUSHCHEV at the Third Congress of Writers of the USSR.

It will be written about this speech and its significance as a program for further development of our art and literature again and again.

But right now we are speaking about that portion of the speech in which NIKITA SERGEEVICH told about his meeting and conversation with a habitual thief who appealed to him in a letter.

The entire speech moved us, delegates to the Congress, by many things: by its wonderful sincerity and frankness, by the respect for the writers' work revealed and stressed in it, by understanding of the difficulty and responsibility of this work, by the feeling of pride in the Soviet people and their wonderful achievements, by its clear look into the future, and by its gentle humor, as well as by many other things.

But the principal element which permeated this speech, from the beginning to the end, was a boundless faith in the people, in their potentialities, in their talents and wisdom, in their heroism and readiness for the noble deeds; yes, a boundless faith in the people, in the man and in the human heart.

Essentially, the episode with a thief related in this speech also was an expression of such faith in a man which indeed forms the foundation of true humanism.

The force of humanism is stranger than the force of the atom. This was once again revealed at the Third Congress of Writers, when NIKITA SERGEEVICH spoke. And when NIKITA SERGEEVICH said: "In order to put this man upon the right path, another approach is necessary; it is necessary to believe in man, in his best qualities. Can this man be an active participant of the communist building? Yes, he can, comrades!" and when he uttered these remarkable words in the huge auditorium of the Great Kremlin Palace in which the congress was held, such a storm of ovations broke out, the eyes of the people shone with such a sincere emotion and pride in our Party, such an unfeigned enthusiasm took possession of everybody, that no one of those who were present in the auditorium in those moments would ever forget it!

Yes, the power of faith in the human heart and its potentialities is truly astounding!

There is no need to hide it, there are still amidst us, including us writers, people who still quite recently made wry faces whenever a talk started about the re-education of criminals, and advanced at the same time a rather threadbare and profoundly petty-bourgeois "thesis" to the effect that it is impossible to make a black dog white by washing him....

Yet, the writers, the "engineers of the human soul," of all people, should know that in every man there lives, like a word "mother," a better side, although it is dormant and stifled at times, an appeal to which almost invariably produces a gratifying result, and that one of the tasks of true literature is a cultivation of humanism, of the trust toward people and development in a man of belief in himself.

5.

Yes, belief in himself, without which, as without the trust toward himself, (sic), the life of a man is empty, inferior and profoundly unhappy.

NIKOLAY SERGEEVICH deservedly remembered with a good word A. S. MAKARENKO, stating that "he had shown the nobility of man, the great power of faith in man. And all of us know well, how this faith in man was repaid hundred-fold by those toward whom attention and trust were shown -- to former murderers and criminals."

It goes without saying, of course, that relying on faith, does not at all presuppose some sort of all-forgiveness or wholesale trust toward criminals. For there are, after all, hopeless, hardened and inveterate criminals, who should not be trusted and in whom the trust shown in them arouses only a cynical desire to misuse it. Attempts to trust such accomplished scoundrels are naive and dangerous, and the surest thing with regard to such criminals is to apply the formula of a well-known pre-revolutionary jurist URUSOV: "Bend his head under the iron yoke of the law!"

Yes, from the point of view of interests of society as a whole, the application of such measures with regard to such hardened criminals is likewise an expression of humanism because these criminals are capable of ruining the lives of many people, let alone the fact that they are capable sometimes simply to take away these lives....

We are not speaking of these scoundrels in connection with the reliance on trust. But then, they are in the minority. We are speaking about an overwhelming majority of criminals, among whom a great unrest is spreading these days and many of whom are at present characterized by a sincere and ardent striving "to tie up," i. e., to break with the criminal past and to start a new working, happy life.

Such feelings are reflected, for instance, in letters recently published in "PRAVDA," and, of course, only an insignificant portion of letters received was published.

Of course, such a "moral turning point" is one of the many results of the general atmosphere, the atmosphere of the greatest national enthusiasm which took possession of our entire country after the 20th Congress of the C. P., SU, and gained still greater strength and scope after the 21st Congress. The re-establishment of Leninist standards in all the spheres of our life, a decisive strengthening of socialist legality, a sharp rise in the prosperity of the people, a gigantic reorganization in agriculture and industry, the grandeur of the Seven-Year plans which inspired the entire Soviet people, and, finally, the real, everyday, concern for man, concrete and perfectly obvious to everyone, which became the basic law of our life, all this could not help bringing on the moral crisis even in the people, who, at some time, made a wrong step and went along a criminal path.

The author of these lines devoted many years of his life to these problems, at first, as a criminologist and, later, as a writer. That is why he is familiar with this complex and peculiar world; that is why he receives hundreds of letters, both from criminals serving sentence and from criminals who have already served it or, who, due to fortunate combination of circumstances have not yet served it....

It is impossible to quote all these letters in a magazine article, even in a long one, although they are of a considerable psychological interest. They are written by the people of the most diverse ages and backgrounds, with a different number of convictions and different articles on the basis of which they were convicted. They are written with different degrees of literacy, in different hand-writings, in the most diverse styles -- from a naive but sincere style to a quasi-refined "style" which certain worldly-wise "jail-birds" like to affect.

But there is one thing common to all these letters and it is a firm resolution -- and in a overwhelming majority of cases it was born through heart's suffering -- to end with their criminal past.

It is even difficult to imagine the enormous response aroused in this peculiar milieu by the speech of the First Secretary of the Central Committee at the Writers' Congress. This speech became a subject of the most excited and warm discussion, not only in Moscow and other large cities, not only in prisons and correctional labor colonies, but even in comparatively small towns, where correspondingly, gathered five-six local "eagles" for collective reading and discussion of the things which "NIKITA SERGEEVICH said about our kind." Quite recently, in Chistopol on the Kama, almost a hundred kilometers from any railroad, the Major of Militia, Comrade ZAKHVATOV, told us how several local criminals of a "provincial caliber" (let us hope they won't be offended), gathering especially for the purpose, read this speech aloud and fully approved it.

"Here, NIKITA SERGEEVICH understands everything about us," they said, "he hit the nail right on the head, no question about that! He understood us, but will our chiefs understand us?"

Under "our chiefs" the Chistopol criminals meant the local city authorities and, as a matter of fact, the above-mentioned Major ZAKHVATOV.

Let us say directly, that this question, "will our chiefs understand us?" is not a simple question and it worries not only the Chistopol criminals. The fact of the matter is that there are still quite many cases when a man, who served his sentence and even returned with an excellent

character report from the colony where he served it, meets with a number of difficulties in the way of obtaining employment, registration, or a place to live.

Thus, still in January, I received a letter from Leningrad, from Comrade B., a lathe operator from a certain factory. At some time, he was convicted for a crime (a street robbery), served his sentence, then returned to Leningrad and obtained employment as a lathe operator at this factory, however, concealing his past. B. turned out to be an excellent lathe hand (he learned this trade while serving his sentence); he became very well liked in the shop, acquired many friends and a good reputation.

And then, four and a half years later, when B. himself genuinely started to forget his past, it came to haunt him: his conviction became known and militia cancelled his registration. The entire shop came to his aid, but to no avail.

"I understand and even greatly sympathize with you," the chief of passport section told him politely, "but I am powerless to help you: an instruction...."

The Party Committee, the director and the Factory Committee of this large plant appealed further, but "instruction" stood like a concrete block.

Then they appealed to the editors of the "October," to me, inasmuch as they knew my stories and articles devoted to this type of subjects.

This is, by the way, what B. wrote in his long letter. I am quoting a part of it verbatim, correcting only the errors in spelling, wherever possible:

".....so, LEV ROMANOVICH, you see for yourself, they are driving me to the pit, and I do not want to fall in it.... For during these years, I have acquired a family; I am doing well in my work, I am like other people in every respect, only the registration is gone.... The director himself and the Party secretary are entirely on my side, but they cannot do anything, because of the instruction. Of course, I ruined my life myself, but, after all, I have already served my sentence and afterwards I worked honestly; there must be a reason why the entire factory is pulling for me. I am enclosing an opinion...."

And he really enclosed an "opinion." A good opinion. And it was signed by the director of the factory, by the Party Committee secretary, and by the chairman of the Factory Committee.

I had to appeal in the name of the editors of the "October" to the Chief of the Leningrad Militia, Comrade SOLOVYEV, a perceptive man with large experience, who, by the way, has always shown interest in the problems of rehabilitation. He responded immediately and reinstated the registration, waiving the "instruction."

As B. and his friends wrote me later, this caused great rejoicing at the factory, rejoicing for the two: "For the one, who was registered, and for the one who ordered the registration."

These were precisely the expressions in which B. informed me about it and a great meaning is contained in these words!

In citing this example, I do not want at all to say, that instructions are to blame for everything; but there are cases when the most proper thing to do is to violate the rule, even if it is a proper rule on the whole. Such are the dialectics of life.

It is good that Comrade SOLOVYEV is not the only one who understands this, but many other workers of the MVD organs do likewise. Thus, in Moscow, for instance, the Chief of the Moscow Criminal Investigation Department, Comrade PARFENTYEV, and the Chief of the Moscow OBKhSS (sic), Comrade GRISHIN find employment for the persons who come to them with confession of their guilt and carefully follow up their subsequent life.

Sympathy, with which the personnel of a Leningrad factory treated B. is not a singular case and this is likewise characteristic of our society. Many factories and collective farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and other republics have undertaken the patronage of correctional labor colonies; they arrange for those under their patronage concerts, amateur performances, lectures; they help to organize study, etc. Later, when particular prisoners finish their sentences, these enterprises willingly accept former prisoners as members of their personnel; the old workers help them to improve their qualifications; factory committees take care of providing for them places to live, etc.

Recently, in an interesting article of Comrade MONAKOV published in the "Literary Gazette," the words of the secretary of the Party Committee of the Chelyabinsk Tube-Rolling Mill, Comrade A. MAKAROV, were quoted. "The re-education of prisoners," said MAKAROV, "is our business too. The personnel of a plant patronizes a correctional labor colony for youth, sends there the best people from the plant to give various types of help, beginning with the organization of production and ending with the carrying out of political-educational work. P. I. GRECHKIN, Hero of the Socialist Labor, and E. T. TARASOV, a pensioner, an old worker and Party member since 1917, addressed the convicts. The best electrical welder, POPOV, riveter LOSHMANOV, and many other workers from the plant taught prisoners the advanced methods of work. With the aid of the patrons from the plant, over 200 convicts became electrical welders, lathe operators, polishers, etc."

Reflect over these simple words, and you will see behind them the truly statesmanlike and truly Soviet approach of the men of Chelyabinsk to this big and complex problem.

It is necessary to write more and oftener about such facts; the experience of the men of Chelyabinsk (and not in Chelyabinsk alone people are engaged in this sort of thing) should be extended to every city.

But there still occur opposite cases: a man who served his sentence and acquired a certain trade is sent to an enterprise, and there the chief of personnel, hardly glancing at the character report from the place of imprisonment, immediately begins to mumble:

"Ahem....Of course, this is very nice....And the character report, ahem....not bad....But, you know, here.... Yes.... In short, we have no vacancies...."

As a matter of fact, there is a "vacancy"; but in this case, a humane attitude, a human heart and the Soviet approach are lacking!

Essentially, such chiefs of personnel departments need re-education themselves.

It seems to us, that now the Party, Young Communist League, and labor union organs should take care of finding

jobs, both for the former prisoners and for persons who voluntarily appear with the statement that they have renounced their criminal activities and intend to start a new life; and that in this big and important business, a system is needed, firmly and clearly established officially on a nationwide scale, which would be equally compulsory for everyone.

First of all, there should be organized, on social principles, the All-Union Committee for Aid to Former Convicts, in finding employment and return to honest life, with a broad participation of the public, with organization of local branches of this Committee and enlistment in its work of voluntary active membership out of a number of pensioners, old Party members, Young Communist League and labor union workers, writers, jurists and teachers, and courts, prosecution, and militia workers.

In the already-mentioned Chistopol, for example, an old communist, a participant of the storming of the Winter Palace, Comrade SERGEY NAZAROV, who has long been on pension, assumed a personal guidance of two youths who lost their way. He worked with them patiently and persistently and now he received an award by order of the Minister of the Internal Affairs of the Tatar ASSR "for snatching the children from the criminal world."

But even in a small Chistopol, NAZAROV is not alone. In the same place, an old communist VASILY POPKOV (by the way, he was one of the creators of the Chistopol Bolshevik Organization) likewise guides teen-agers involved in criminal activities; a teacher-pensioner KRYLOV is engaged in the same work. The active workers in the Children's Room of Chistopol Militia number 16 people.

And in Moscow, hundreds of people are engaged in this noble work voluntarily and without remuneration.

There are many such facts and we may have no doubt that after the creation of the proposed committee it will not have to worry about active members.

We will say more, many former convicts will join this active membership and they, paradoxical as it may seem at first glance, will be very useful. Quite recently I received a letter in the current mail from a big-time robber, who was convicted last time for 25 years. He has been convicted more than once in the past. His name is Kh.

This man is fairly well educated and not devoid of a literary ability. He enclosed his photograph with the letter, apparently, as a sign of a special favor to the addressee. (By the way, the custom of sending photographs, in many cases with inscriptions, is very popular among the criminal world, where this is regarded as an expression of sympathy or a sign of the most refined "society" politeness. I take this opportunity to thank him and my other correspondents for this attention.)

The letter from Kh. begins as follows:

"Dear LEV ROMANOVICH!..

"It will soon be seven years since I have been in prison. I was convicted on Articles 16 and 593 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR for 25 years ITL (Correctional Labor Camp).

"Here my spiritual rebirth took place. Feeling myself a new man, I cannot help being partially grateful to my fate for this shaking-up. My principal gain consists of the fact that I began clearly to distinguish the borderline between right and wrong, learned compassion and began to feel moved to tears by performance of a good deed. In this sense, the colony became for me truly a correctional one."

Kh. tells further about how he is working in the colony and engages in educational work in his free time. He writes a column of a humorous verse under the title "A Confidential Word from a Squint-Eyed EGOR, a Former Thief," in a newspaper with a large circulation published in this correctional institution. The column is a big success among readers. I am quoting a few extracts:

"Hear ye, thieves, big and small,
Infant thieves and experienced ones,
The true word of a Squint-Eyed EGOR,
A former thief.

"Only once life is given to a man,
And you cannot return the years that are gone,
Give up your thieving fraternity
And come out upon an honest road.

**"Discard the garment of childish romanticism
And try always to remember:
The right to happiness in the Soviet world
Belongs only to the working people!"**

In his letter, Kh. does not deny that he was justly convicted and he is not asking (me) for anything, except one thing: to become acquainted with his literary works. He also writes: "I am working on a dictionary of criminal slang. The dictionary has unexpectedly turned out to be of such size that it could well be taken for an academic supplement to DALL! (Translator's Note: meaning, DALL's Dictionary of the Russian language.)

This is a letter from a big-time criminal, convicted for banditry. But we need not doubt that this man is perfectly sincere in writing that he is on the right road to rehabilitation.

6.

Among criminals there are often encountered capable people, with alert minds and good inclinations. Every one of them arrived at the life of crime in his own way and every one has his own life story. Many were ruined by vodka, which, of course, is the mother of crime, as the lack of will power is often its sister.

Years of war and occupation, accompanied in a number of cases by neglect of children and absence of a normal Soviet way of life in a number of country's regions occupied by the Hitlerites, of course played their part, too.

Now, when a striking national upsurge has started, the existence of which is not contested even by our enemies, we have, as never before, conditions for a sharp reduction of crime.

An increasingly broad participation by public in the struggle against crime is also characteristic of recent years. People's brigades for the preservation of public order have originated quite recently, but already the result of their activities is clearly seen. In many cities, hooliganism is being sharply reduced; the members of brigades excellently cope with the task set before them and they will continue to improve in this.

However, it would be erroneous to suppose, that by organizing these brigades our society may consider that everything necessary has been done. No, this task must be solved consistently, broadly, and by diverse methods.

A respect for law and human personality should play here a tremendous role. The Soviet law is the first law in history of mankind which is placed in the service of man, which guards his rights, his dignity, his freedom, and his ideas. This law was created by the people themselves, in the name of the people.

World's greatest writers treated in their works the eternal and tragic conflict between man and the law, justice and absence of rights, force and helplessness. TOLSTOY and HUGO, ZOLA and BALZAC, DICKENS and GORKY, SUKHOVO-KOBYLIN and CHEKHOV, DOSTOEVSKY and ANATOLE FRANCE, and many, many other writers turned to this subject more than once in pain and anger, exposing hypocrisy and falseness, venality and cruelty of bourgeois "justice" and bourgeois "laws."

CHEKHOV, in his story "In the Court," painted a vivid picture of a Tsarist court:

"Murky windows and walls, the voice of a secretary, the pose of the prosecutor -- all this was permeated with bureaucratic indifference and emanated cold, as though the murderer was a part of office equipment or was being judged not by the living people but by some invisible machine, turned on by Lord knows whom."

A contemporary American writer, IRA WOLFERT (phon.), in his novel, "Tekker's (phon.) Gang," thus characterizes the moral make-up of an American judge:

"The judge mentally weighed all 'pros' and 'cons.' For the judge, like any other mortal, has to take part in the business game counting on profit."

This characterization is even more broadly confirmed by another contemporary American writer, WHITMAN, who writes about U. S. judges, that there is "among them a striking, almost unbelievable, number of incompetent people, loafers, political mediocrities, crooks and blockheads."

Before the Soviet court are set forth, first of all, the educational tasks. A decree on courts - a decree by which the entire system of Tsarist "justice" was liquidated, rang out in the very first days of October (Revolution).

"Let them shout," stated V. I. LENIN at the 3rd All-Russian Congress of the Soviets, "that we, in reforming the old court, summarily pulled it down. By this we cleared the way for the real people's court...." (V. I. LENIN, Works, Volume 28, page 421.)

Comparatively recently, the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the "Principles of Criminal Legislation," where it is written: "Punishment is not only the retribution for the crime committed, but it also has the purpose of correction and re-education of the convicted in the spirit of an honest attitude toward work."

Such is the spirit, the text, and the meaning of our law!

It is important that this be equally understood by those who judge and those who are being judged. It is important that the law be applied in full conformity with its spirit and meaning. It is important that the law written in the name of man should be known by every man and that it becomes for him his own moral, immutable law.

"I vouch," said at some time M. I. KALININ, "that if the judge is able to examine and decide cases well, he can always count on an audience, his chamber will always be filled with listeners. A judge is a ready-made agitator and propagandist. He is a propagandist of our laws, a fighter for the fulfillment of laws."

Yes, the court should be propagandist and educator, but not the court alone. Participation of our society in the propaganda of the Soviet justice, Soviet laws, and in the law education of the people is an important and necessary work.

But our society should not only propagandize our laws, but also should help sometimes our judicial and militia organs in the re-education of law violators. It is necessary bolder and broader to practice the referral of comparatively

unimportant offenses to the examination by the public. This, first of all, will reduce a number of criminal convictions, which will only improve the preventive significance of conviction and strengthen it, and, second, it will have a great educational meaning.

From this point of view, cases are inexcusable when the court, having the guarantee of the entire collective for a defendant and an application to entrust to the collective his re-education, refuses such an application on purely formal grounds, as it happened, for example, in one of the people's courts of Leningrad. The "Komsomol Pravda" justifiably attacked such an erroneous decision of the court.

Let us note, by the way, that reliance upon trust presupposes, first of all, the trust toward a collective, and not only toward the people who committed a crime.

There are cases known, when a young fellow, tried for hooliganism prefers to be convicted by the people's court rather than having his case referred for examination by the public, motivating this by the fact that it is "far more disgraceful."

We have to consider in this that the examination of such cases in a public procedure has a broad educational significance, and not only for the offender alone.

Prosecutors and judges, we think, should have the right to decide independently the problem of referring such cases to the public and comrade's courts and for examination at the workers' and Young Communist League meetings.

When militia organs transferred a part of their functions to the people's brigades for preservation of public order, this alone produced a significant result. We may not doubt that the referral by the courts of a number of cases to public organizations likewise will fully justify itself.

In a report of the Central Committee of the C. P., SU, to the 20th Congress of the Party, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV noted that in our country "there are also encountered people maliciously violating the rules of socialist community. It is impossible to stop such ugly occurrences without participation by the masses themselves, through administrative measures alone. Here, a large role belongs to the public."

The latest criminal trial law regulates also the role of the public in the court itself, not to mention public participation outside the court in the struggle against crime. The introduction of the institute of public prosecutors and public defenders is an excellent form of participation by the public in the discharge of justice.

PUSHKIN yet reflected a great deal on the problems of justice and personality. He demanded the law to be a fruit of mature thinking of a legislator and not of his personal tastes or moods. In picturing to himself an ideal of such a society "where powerful laws are combined with sacred liberty," PUSHKIN spoke of the necessity for a careful planning and humaneness of laws. Thus, in analyzing the laws of PETER (the Great), PUSHKIN wrote: "The difference between the political institutions of PETER the Great and his temporary decrees is astonishing. The former are fruits of a vast intellect, filled with good will and wisdom. The latter are often cruel, capricious, and seem to be written with a whip."

Despising the contemporary Tsarist court, PUSHKIN wrote the moving and prophetic words about the court, such as it should be. PUSHKIN dreamed about the equality of laws for everybody: "Where their firm shield is extended over everybody, where their sword held in the trusted hands of citizens slides over equal heads without discrimination and strikes the crime from above by a just blow," and where, PUSHKIN wrote, keeping in mind the independence of the judges: "Their hand is not to be bought either by the avid avarice nor by fear."

Unfortunately, our writers and poets seldom turn to these subjects. In our drama literature the genre of court drama is almost unknown, although in the twenties, for example, the plays, "Scuffle," of B. ROMANOV and, "Article 114," of L. NIKULIN, had a very successful run in the theaters.

L. N. TOLSTOY, on the basis of an actual court case, told to him by the Chairman of the Moscow Circuit Court, DAVYDOV, wrote his immortal play, "The Living Corpse," and, in another case, LEV NIKOLAEVICH, embodied a subject also of an actual court case told to him by A. F. KONI, in the brilliant novel, "The Resurrection."

Our writers seldom turn to court materials. Yet, the role of literature in the struggle against crime in our conditions may be very significant.

I will permit myself to cite a fresh example. On July 1, the newspaper "Literature and Life" published an article by the Examining Judge of the MVD LAVROV, "The Difficulties of the Genre," in which he, among other things, relates: "Quite recently, a hardened itinerant thief came to us, confessing his guilt. His moral crisis began when he found a small worn-out volume in one of the stolen suitcases. It was the 'Notes of an Examining Judge' by L. SHEYNIN." I admit, that after reading this article, I thought that in this case even the victim would agree that this theft accomplished a good deed.

I was not surprised by this fact: it is not unique -- and I cite it not for the sake of boasting. But I believe myself obliged to cite this case as another proof of the fact that writers have no right to shun these subjects, not to mention that a sole such fact of man's rebirth, as a result of the book he read, is a source of supreme and incomparable joy for the writer!

I sincerely wish that many of my companions-in-arms would experience this joy. And let this be understood not only by the writers, but also by our stage directors, our actors and workers of our radio and television.

I always believed, still believe, and will continue to believe to my last breath that reliance on trust is the mighty method of the struggle against crime and re-education of criminals. Therefore, I am not afraid to repeat:

It is necessary to trust people.

It is necessary to believe in people.

It is necessary to cultivate in the people the belief in themselves and respect for the laws of their great Motherland.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *awb*

DATE: October 28, 1959

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner *700/k*SUBJECT: *V* "TORCH OF LIBERTY"
BY LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Memorandum Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach 9-25-59 captioned "Donald P. Hurlburt, Box 884, Gorham, New Hampshire" recommended captioned book be secured and reviewed. "Torch of Liberty," published by Dwight - King Publishers, Inc., set up and financed by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACFPB), which organization has been designated by the Attorney General (AG) pursuant to Executive Order 10450; was written by Smith, a New Haven Security Index subject; covers the period 1933-58; and is basically a history of the ACPFB. Smith, who is a national officer of the ACPFB, used organizational files for her background data. Main purpose of book is to extol the ACPFB and attack the U. S. Government and the Justice Department. Smith's book traces the ACPFB from 1933 to the present, discussing "oppressive" legislation and action against foreign born; ACPFB's efforts to assist all foreign born, including communists, during post World War II period; decries Government action in citing ACPFB as "subversive"; denounces Internal Security Act of 1950 (ISA-1950); and comments on recent favorable decisions for ACPFB cases.

While the book particularly attacks Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the Bureau is mentioned on the following pages: Page 78 alleges "...an Agent of the FBI..." aided INS in questioning some 200 aliens picked up in 1941; page 193 discusses 1941 deportation hearings against Harry Bridges and the use of one unidentified witness who apparently recanted data "...the FBI claimed he had told them..."; page 194 described the "cooperation" by the FBI and INS as set forth in the dissent opinion of the U. S. Circuit Court which upheld in 1944 the AG's order to deport Bridges; page 256 alleges, with regard to the enforcement of the ISA-1950, that FBI personnel supplemented INS personnel in patrolling office buildings and posting guards (Bufiles are negative); page 258 quoted a Senate bill which called for a "central index of all non-citizens" which would be available to the FBI; page 268 quoted part of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 instructing INS to maintain "continuous liaison" with the FBI for exchange of information; page 277 alleges

Enclosure

- 1 - 100-388761 (Smith)
- 1 - 100-7046 (ACFPB)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Floyd
- 1 - Mr. O'Connor

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

that despite a mounting popular "offensive" against the ISA-1950, the FBI continued interrogating citizens at home and at work; pages 311 and 357 observe that while "public criticism (of the FBI) was rare," industrialist Cyrus Eaton did denounce the Bureau in 1958; page 358 alleges the FBI engages in "reckless activity" when it invades residences, uses the phone as an instrument of terror and advises employers to fire certain undesirables (nothing specific concerning dates, locations, et cetera, mentioned); page 364 alleges witnesses used by Justice Department were FBI "spies," an obvious reference to the use of former confidential informants; page 399 discusses the arrest of Stanley Nowak, a Detroit security subject, by FBI Agents in 1942 (Bufiles confirm Nowak's arrest after indictment by a Federal Grand Jury for obtaining U. S. citizenship illegally); and page 414 quotes Robert Spivak, "New York Post" reporter, that the Director enjoys greater prestige than the head of INS.

ACPFEB is under active investigation by ten field offices with its principal activities centered in the New York, Chicago and Los Angeles areas. Subversive Activities Control Board hearing officer in September, 1957, recommended the full Board issue an order determining the ACPFB to be a communist front and ordering it to register as such; however, the final order has not been handed down as yet.

Smith resides in Hartford, Connecticut; a retired professor emeritus of Wellesley College; is a "joiner" of numerous communist front organizations in every field of communist endeavor; and is ever available for speechmaking and fund raising for such communist fronts. Her book is completely biased in favor of the ACPFB and ignores completely the organization's communist nature and communist history. It is the type of a biased thing we can expect from such an individual as Smith. Detailed review of book set forth.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

[Handwritten initials: JRM, JHK, and a large checkmark]

[Handwritten signatures: JRM and A]

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

DETAILS:

Memorandum Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach, 9-25-59, captioned "Donald P. Hurlburt, Box 884, Gorham, New Hampshire," (attached) discloses Hurlburt, by letter to the Director 9-15-59, made references to the book the "Torch of Liberty" and points out that several derogatory references to the FBI are set forth therein. Mr. Hurlburt's letter was acknowledged 9-25-59 and it was further recommended that this book be secured and reviewed.

Background:

The "Torch of Liberty" is 448 pages in length; is published by Dwight-King Publishers, Incorporated, New York City, which is a publishing firm set up and financed by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACFPB); and was written by Louise Pettibone Smith, a New Haven Security Index subject (Bufile 100-388761). It is concerned with a history of the problems faced by Americans of foreign extraction and foreign birth during the years 1933-58. The book highlights the fact that intolerance of foreign born in the United States is not a recent development but has been present in varying degrees since the founding of the United States. The 1933-58 period, however, according to Smith, included the most concerted efforts at "repression" and it is the measures taken against this "repression" by the ACPFB that Smith traces in her book. This organization, designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, was organized in 1933 to defend the rights of all foreign-born Americans in legal battles with the Government concerning deportation, et cetera. The files of the ACPFB were utilized by Smith, who is an Honorary National Co-Chairman; therefore, the book is, in a sense, a factual record of events based upon ACPFB files.

From a review of the book, it appears the main purpose for which it was prepared was to extol the work of the ACPFB and to attack the U. S. Government and the Justice Department, particularly the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), regarding action taken against the foreign born by enactment and enforcement of Federal legislation. In connection with the attacks upon INS, the FBI is drawn into the book by inference through attempts to show the Bureau assisted INS in the enforcement of certain legislation which affected the foreign born.

Contents:

The book itself starts off with a discussion of background data concerning immigrants, minority groups and other foreign-born groups which aided immeasurably the early development of this country.

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It goes on to discuss at considerable length the various pieces of legislation which the book describes as "oppressive" action taken against foreign born such as the Immigration Law of 1903 and the Laws of 1917 and 1921. The book continues its attack on the Government by alleging that punitive measures during the years 1920-40 were directed against foreign born under the guise of ridding the country of unwanted "foreign" agitators, anarchists and other "undesirables." Smith alleges the Government oftentimes "lost" applications for citizenship; refused citizenship to individuals on relief; caused such individuals with the loss of income; and other "repressive" measures. She claims that certain foreign-born individuals were victimized by the Government solely because of their activities in certain unions or in pressure groups demanding that the Government aid mass unemployed. Smith alleges the INS, which during the 1930s was a part of the Department of Labor, continued to use banishment from the country as a penalty for "unpopular" activity.

Smith, later in her book, traces the formation and development of the ACPFB and its injection in 1933, of its influence into cases involving Governmental efforts to deport individuals under the then existing laws. Smith admits the ACPFB, in its efforts to assist all, would not hesitate to undertake action on behalf of admitted communists and those who openly supported the Russian way of life. Before World War II, the organization assisted many so-called "anti-Nazis" who entered the country illegally and could be deported.

Smith gives special attention to those individuals who fought Franco in Spain, such as members of the International Brigade, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and similar organizations. Money, legal aid and medical assistance were given these "anti-Fascists" by the ACPFB.

Later Smith points out the ACPFB protested as strongly as did the Communist Party (CP) the passage of the Smith Act of 1940. Throughout the entire book, Smith echoes her organization's sentiments over the "injustices" directed against the minorities and foreign born by the Smith Act. As a side note, it is interesting to note the only other organization which consistently denounced the Smith Act from its inception to the present has been the CP.

Upon the advent of World War II, Smith observes the ACPFB aided in the uniting of all "anti-Fascist" elements in the United States and epraised the efforts of the foreign born in producing the war materials necessary to defeat the Axis. However, as Smith observes later, the ACPFB recognized in 1944-45 certain forerunners of the "cold war" which was to erupt between the United States and Soviet Russia. Smith claimed the ACPFB recognized certain difficulties and stepped up its activities in response to the increased needs of certain foreign born for protection of their rights. When peace came in 1945, Smith highlights the efforts of the ACPFB to successfully thwart the

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Government's efforts to deport some 16,000 individuals whose deportation had not been carried out because of the inability to deport these people to certain areas of Europe during the war. Smith's organization made every effort to assist those of the American population who were being subjected to the "hysteria of the cold war" which Smith describes as the unnecessary fear of Soviet Russia. She observed that under the guise of fear of the Soviets, the Government increased its activity against the foreign born and particularly against the noncitizen. This mounting tension resulted in increased attacks on the ACPFB, according to Smith, because of what Smith describes as the continuing work for justice and protection.

Concerning the Government's activity against foreign born, Smith observes that former United States Attorney General Tom Clark may well stand as the symbol of repression for all times. She accuses Clark of reactionary, antidemocratic acts of terror and using procedures which jeopardized the constitutionally guaranteed freedoms for all Americans.

In the atmosphere of the cold war, Smith denounces the Justice Department's campaign against those who had records of "radicalism" and she alleges that all the Government was doing was suppressing the Bill of Rights. She is particularly sensitive, from the tone of her book, over the Government's action in citing the ACPFB as "subversive." It is apparent from Smith's book that she tries to highlight the respectability of this organization by pointing up the "unsolicited" support of the organization and its programs from well-known and influential Americans.

As her book progresses, Smith describes in great length the internal terror which resulted from passage of the Internal Security Act of 1950. She denounces the legislation itself; the creation of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB); use of informants or other "faceless" witnesses; arrests of aliens under this law; and other provisions of the Act. The ACPFB sounded a call to battle against the Internal Security Act of 1950 in December, 1950; protest committees were set up; citizens called upon the Attorney General and INS; and pressure was brought to bear against Congress by certain trade unions. It is readily apparent from the tone of Smith's book that the Government had at long last hit a sensitive nerve in the ACPFB's "hide."

Smith discusses later what the ACPFB considered a three pronged attack against the organization. This attack consisted of the following: The SACB proceedings which resulted in the SACB hearing officer recommending that the full Board issue an order determining the ACPFB to be a communist front and ordering it to register as such (the final order has not been handed down as yet); the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings in 1957; and the official

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action of New York State in 1957 legally restraining the ACPFB from any activity in that state. Smith admitted these actions hindered the ACPFB, but it is apparent from her later comments that the organization was so well organized and financed that its programs continued virtually without interruption.

Smith later cites in her book several cases involving favorable decisions for the ACPFB causes and highlights particularly public reaction to the William Heikkila case. Heikkila, in April, 1958, was deported by INS to Finland on very short notice; however, due to a storm of protest he was forthwith returned to the U. S. Smith condemns INS for its "Gestapo-like" tactics in this and other matters. Looking at the activities of the ACPFB, Smith indicates she believes better times for the organization are ahead. In her concluding remarks in this book, Smith echoes the communist line for the repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950; the Walter-Mc Carran Immigration Law; elimination of certain "injustices" directed against the foreign born; and increased restrictions in the present authority of the Justice Department and INS.

Mention of FBI

A review of this book indicates the primary target for the author's attacks was INS. However, the Bureau is mentioned on several occasions as follows:

Page 78 discusses the arrest of some 200 alien seamen in 1941, some of whom were picked up on warrants and others collected wholesale from places of employment, taverns, et cetera. Concerning the latter group, Smith alleges "these were lined up for questioning by an immigration official, a policeman and an Agent of the FBI." The instances referred to by Smith are generally nonspecific and, therefore, the veracity of her allegation cannot be proved or disproved.

Page 193 discusses the March, 1941, deportation hearings against west coast labor leader, Harry Bridges. Smith states the presiding inspector, in accepting the testimony of two unidentified individuals, one of whom denied the data "the FBI claimed he had told them" found Bridges deportable.

Page 194 quoted in part the dissent opinion of Judge Healy when the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District upheld on 6-26-44 the Attorney General's order to deport Bridges. Healy stated "The Service (INS) has enlisted the powerful cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (against Bridges)."

On page 256 Smith observes that shortly after the Internal Security Act of 1950 went into effect, INS on 10-22-50 began a series of arrests in New York, Los Angeles and other large centers. During the subsequent period, Smith implies the FBI supplemented INS personnelland

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RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

"patrolled office buildings, posted guards before apartment houses..." Smith concluded such "cloak-and-dagger activity" was designed to impress the American people with the alertness of the Immigration Service and the "prowess of the FBI...." Bufiles are negative concerning any indication Bureau personnel carried out such alleged functions.

Page 258, quoting from the ACPFB's publication, "The Lamp," listed certain provisions of a Senate bill prepared by the then Senator Mc Carran relating to the immigration questions, which did not become law. Item seven recommended "establishment of a 'central index' of all non-citizens, to include all relevant information and to be available to the FBI and the CIA."

Page 268 contained a discussion of certain provisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952, better known as the Walter-Mc Carran Act. Smith reports that among these provisions is one that the Commissioner, INS, shall maintain "direct and continuous liaison" with the FBI and CIA for a mutual exchange of information.

Page 277 makes mention of the mounting "offensive" against the Internal Security Act of 1950 by the ACPFB and similar organizations. The book alleges that notwithstanding the progress being made concerning this "offensive" the FBI and INS continued "questioning citizens in their homes and at places of employment."

On pages 311 and 357 Smith reports that reaction against "oppression" is possible even though at times in the United States what she calls reaction is ineffective. She states that "the investigative methods of the FBI Agents had brought trouble and panic and economic disaster to many homes, but public criticism was rare." However, one source of criticism of the FBI did come forth in 1958 when Cleveland industrialist, Cyrus Eaton, denounced the Bureau over television for "such 'police state' hounding and snooping."

Page 358 bears the implication that the FBI, through its activities in sending investigators into homes and neighborhoods, in using the telephone as an instrument of terror, in advising employers to fire certain individuals but not mention the FBI is indeed a "reckless activity." There is nothing in Smith's book as to a specific reference concerning dates, locations, et cetera, relating to this alleged activity of the Bureau.

Page 364, in denouncing the proceedings concerning the ACPFB before the SACB in 1955, alleges that witnesses used by the Justice Department were "spies" employed by the FBI. This is an obvious reference to the use by the Government in this regard of several former confidential informants of the FBI.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "TORCH OF LIBERTY"

Page 399 charges that FBI Agents arrested former Congressman Stanley Nowak, a Detroit security subject, on 12-11-42. Bufiles concerning Nowak (39-832-45) indicate he was arrested by Bureau Agents on 12-11-42 after his indictment by a Federal Grand Jury charging him with obtaining his U. S. citizenship illegally. The indictment was subsequently dismissed on 2-8-43 upon the Department's recommendation.

Page 414 quotes an article by Robert Spivak, a reporter for the "New York Post," to the effect that admittedly General Swing of INS does not enjoy the prestige on Capitol Hill as does the Director.

Observations:

There is no question that the "Torch of Liberty" is completely biased in favor of the ACPFB. As could be expected, this book ignores completely the organization's history which indicates its control and adherence to the policies of the Communist Party. The ACPFB is one of the few strong communist fronts remaining today and it has always received due recognition from individual communists and the communist press. As the book rambles on, it is apparent that its author is interested only in showing what a noble organization the ACPFB allegedly is. It can be expected to continue to assist communists who are subjects of deportation orders or denaturalization action by the Government. It is unfortunate that many naive people who will not take the time to get the true facts concerning the ACPFB will read Smith's book and, being impressed with its pleas for the foreign born, will fail to realize that the ACPFB is in reality an outlet for Communist Party propaganda and activities.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: October 16, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*SUBJECT: THE COMMUNIST SUBVERSION
OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1938-1948:
THE FAILURE OF COEXISTENCE

By Josef Korbel

BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

The captioned book is available at Brentano's, 1322 F Street, N.W., for \$5.00. The book is not available in Kann's or the Bureau Library.

Captioned book is requested for use as reference material, and after the book has served its purpose, it will be placed in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Administrative Division obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Central Research Section.

2. That this memorandum be forwarded to SA A. M. Newman, Room 5524, for handling.

AMB:aml (7)

16 OCT 21 1959

- 1 - Section tickler 1 - A. M. Newman, Room 5524
1 - A. M. Butler
1 - B. M. Suttler, Room 4246

ENCLOSURE

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Pattern for conquest —

**THE COMMUNIST SUBVERSION
OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1938-1948**

THE FAILURE OF COEXISTENCE

by Josef Korbel

The story of the Communists' 10-year infiltration of Czechoslovakia, written by the former head of Jan Masaryk's Cabinet in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Professor Korbel's study... has a special relevance for all those who are interested in understanding the Communist ability to harness political, military, economic, and psychological pressures."—PHILIP E. MOSELY

\$5.00

62-46855-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

-Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/9/59

FROM : *JCH* SAC, MEMPHIS (105-121)SUBJECT: *WJ* CITIZENS COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a recent publication, "The South Strikes Back," by HODDING CARTER III, which is descriptive of the organization of, and the part played by, the Citizens Council of Mississippi in the racial struggle in Mississippi.

This is being furnished for inclusion in the Library for reference purposes.

CARTER is the son of HODDING CARTER, Editor and Publisher of the Greenville, Mississippi, "Delta Democrat-Times" and works on the paper.

2- Bureau (Encl-1)
1- Memphis
VWP:nmw
(3)

ENCLOSURE

*Book detailed for
file in Bureau Library
11-4-59
AMB*

For information above

Book No. 62-46855-44

REC-21

62-46855-43
10-11-59
4 OCT 12 1959

62 NOV 16 1959

FILED IN 105-34237-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen *R*

DATE: 10/30/59

FROM : W. B. Welte *W*

SUBJECT: *C* BOOK REVIEW: THE SOUTH STRIKES BACK
BY HODDING CARTER, III (DOUBLEDAY
AND COMPANY)
 RESEARCH MATTER *X Summary*

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Trotter ☐
 W.C. Sullivan ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

Captioned matter is a chronological history of the advance of the White Citizens Council from its inception in July, 1954, in Mississippi following the Supreme Court's desegregation decision to its present day status as the most influential resistance movement in the South. The book relies heavily for its factual data on the publications of the council itself and routine news coverage of its activities. Author claims that although council is dedicated to maintenance of segregation and preservation of states rights through peaceful and lawful means, it has concentrated on economic pressure against Negroes to achieve its goals. In citing various examples of this pressure, author mentions FBI in two instances: He cites one civil rights case in which FBI Laboratory rendered assistance to local authorities--nothing derogatory. He quotes criticism of Negro doctor in Mississippi who claimed FBI conducted superficial investigations and was apathetic in its investigation of mistreatment to Negroes. Same allegations previously made by this doctor which were completely checked out and found to be untruthful and unfounded. When interviewed by Bureau Agents, July, 1957, this individual unable to furnish specific criticism against FBI. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with author but indicate we have had limited but friendly relations with his father, Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of "Delta Democrat-Times," Greenville, Mississippi, newspaper which has published several highly favorable editorials and articles regarding Director and FBI. In each instance we directed letters of appreciation to him. Carter indicated recently to Memphis Office

- 1 - Crime Records Division *EX*
 1 - Domestic Intelligence Division
 (Central Research Section)

10 NOV 4 1959

PCY:dsj

(7)

NOV 16 1959 *BW*

62-46855

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

he would visit Washington, D. C., about 10/13,14/59. He expressed desire to tour Bureau and meet the Director. These arrangements were completed; however, Carter canceled plans indefinitely in view of serious ailment of his wife.

The Book and Its Author

In his 213-page book, "The South Strikes Back," the author, Hodding Carter, III, has chronicled the advance of the White Citizens Council from its inception in Indianola, Mississippi, in July, 1954, following the Supreme Court's desegregation decision to its present day status as the most influential resistance movement in the South. The book essentially strives for an objective historical account of the rise of the council but relies heavily on the publications of the council itself, routine news coverage of its activities and editorials and articles appearing in the "Delta Democrat-Times," a Greenville, Mississippi, newspaper noted for its controversial views on racial matters, which is published by the author's father, Hodding Carter. The author infers that the phenomenal rise of the council is due to the various announcements and court activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) which has been pressuring for immediate integration. Secondly the council's organizational structure itself has enhanced its position; that is, its state and local leadership is drawn primarily from the ranks of the white communities business, political and social leadership. Because of their guidance, no radical or violent elements have entered into the organization. Constant reiteration of "respectability" and "nonviolence" has been its main appeal to the middle and upper class white population. The author points out that although the council is dedicated to the maintenance of segregation and the preservation of states rights through peaceful and lawful means, it has concentrated on economic pressure to achieve its goals. He predicted that as strong as the council has grown (approximately 300,000 members at this time), it will ultimately be destroyed. He states it is essentially a negative movement, founded on the defense of the status quo and dedicated to the repression of a minority which history has shown becomes an impossibility.

References to the FBI

The FBI is mentioned by Carter in the following instances while citing examples of economic pressure exerted by the council against Negro desegregationists:

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

Reverend George W. Lee, a Negro in Belzoni, Mississippi, who had led a Negro voting registration drive was shot to death while driving a car on 5/8/55. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by causes unknown. Local police authorities claimed that Lee was shot by another Negro in dispute over a woman. The NAACP blamed the council for his death. Lead particles in the victims mouth, the author states, were first described by authorities as teeth filings, but the FBI identified them as bullet particles. No one was ever brought to trial on this case (pages 115-116).

A full investigation was conducted by the Bureau of this incident at the request of the Department on basis of allegations that Lee had been shot because he refused to remove his name from a voting register. The Attorney General on 3/13/56 issued a press release that investigation did not substantiate this allegation, that there was no Federal violation involved, that a summary of the investigation was furnished to local authorities. During this investigation, fragments of metal removed from the victim were sent to the FBI laboratory, examination of which determined them to be similar to number three buckshot (44-8949).

Dr. Clinton C. Battle, a Negro doctor in Indianola, Mississippi, reportedly left Mississippi in June, 1957, because of reprisals by the council. Battle claimed he went to the FBI with one particular allegation of voting irregularity, "but they sent a man who was born and raised in Mississippi to investigate. He told me I should tell the sheriff. These FBI men aren't going to make charges against their friends and neighbors. When I saw that the Federal Government wasn't going to do anything about the violation of my civil rights, I decided I may as well move out of the state."

Dr. Battle's critical remarks appeared in the 7/22/59 edition of the "Delta Democrat-Times" and again in January, 1958, in a St. Joseph, Missouri, newspaper. In addition to the above, Battle charged that FBI Agents in Mississippi had made superficial investigations; that Agents, because of being southern-reared, would not report the true facts; and he found FBI Agents to be halfhearted and apathetic in their investigation of violations against Negroes.

There is no truth in the statements by Battle. We thoroughly checked them out and found the allegations to

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

be unfounded. Battle when interviewed by Bureau Agents, 7/25/57, was unable to furnish details and stated he had no specific criticism against the FBI. The Bureau's jurisdiction and its impartiality in investigation was brought to his attention. It is noted that Battle is generally regarded as a radical and a "publicity hound" by members of his own race.

Background of Hodding Carter, III

Bureau files fail to indicate any pertinent information identifiable with the author, Hodding Carter, III. Our files do indicate limited cordial relations with Carter's father, Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of the "Delta Democrat-Times," a Greenville, Mississippi, newspaper. Carter, a widely-known author and lecturer, has written several editorials and articles praising the Director and the work of the FBI. Letters of appreciation were sent to him in each instance. Carter and his paper have been outspoken on racial matters, although advocating a moderate view and supporting the upholding of law and order at all times. He is not a strong segregationist and has consistently opposed the White Citizens Councils. We conducted a loyalty investigation of Carter in 1954 and no substantial derogatory information was developed other than to indicate he had sponsored an organization in 1950 which succeeded an organization cited as a communist front. He was a victim in an extortion investigation in April, 1955, following the receipt of a threatening letter after writing an article criticizing the council. No prosecution resulted from this case. Memphis by letter 10/2/59 stated Carter expected to be in Washington, D. C., on 10/13,14/59 and expressed a desire to tour the Bureau and meet the Director. Arrangements for this were completed; however, Carter advised he had to postpone his trip indefinitely due to serious illness of his wife. (94-8-1764)

RECOMMENDATION:

This is being submitted for information.

Cham
W

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DL*

DATE: October 12, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

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SUBJECT: ~~BOOK REVIEW CONTROL~~

Re memorandum of Mr. W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont dated 10-7-59, and captioned Book Reviews Control.

Briefly, referenced memorandum points out: 1. During the inspection of the Records and Communications Division in December, 1958, the Inspectors analyzed the book review control program and set up this program in charge of the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section. 2. During the past six months, the Inspectors' analysis has been substantiated by the successful operation of the book control program in the Central Research Section inasmuch as it has eliminated duplication, has assured a central repository and has been very economical. Then, Central Research Section recommends that the book control program revert back to the position it was in before the inspection recommended program which has been successful, and that the book review control be relocated in the Crime Research Section.

It is to be observed that the present system, based on analysis by the Inspectors, is efficient, economical, and workable. The Central Research Section is equipped in manpower and designed in function for this very assignment in connection with book control. In order to re-assign the book control program to the Crime Research Section it would necessarily require additional personnel. It is felt that the Memorandum to all Bureau Officials and Supervisors dated January 21, 1959, coordinating book reviews on the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section has solved a problem of duplication, additional costs, and time spent on this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the book control program be maintained in its present successful operation in charge of the Publications Desk of the Central Research Section.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Training and Inspection Division

BMS:rjd

(5)

ENCLOSURE

NOV 12 1959

REC-94

10 OCT 28 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

January 21, 1959

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM TO ALL BUREAU OFFICIALS AND SUPERVISORS

(A) BOOK REVIEW CONTROL BY PUBLICATIONS DESK - CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION -- The Publications Desk, Central Research Section, has been designated to establish a central control and repository for book reviews. All information regarding books being published, books received at the Bureau, books to be purchased, and all book reviews believed desirable should be brought to the attention of the Publications Desk immediately to avoid duplication and insure prompt consideration and handling of current and future book reviews. In addition, publications-trade and public-press items will be followed by the Publications Desk to provide the Bureau with a more complete knowledge of books being published and those which should be considered for review.

A card index of all books ordered for review or assigned for review will be maintained by the Publications Desk. The card maintained on each book will include the author; title; identity of the official, section, and division recommending purchase and review, as well as the section and division which has the book review assignment; and whether the review has been completed. Once a review has been assigned to a particular section, it is the responsibility of that section to insure prompt handling of the matter. A tickler of all book-review matters should be designated for the Publications Desk to assist in properly maintaining this index.

The various officials, sections, and divisions throughout the Bureau are encouraged to recommend for review any books which they feel might generally have an interest to the Bureau, but particularly, they, are encouraged to recommend reviews of books which are related to their various fields of responsibility. It should be understood that these instructions do not preclude voluntary reviews of books. However, the Publications Desk should be advised prior to any purchase and review to avoid duplication and to insure proper clearance of purchase with the Administrative Division. In any event, the information necessary for the book-review index card should be promptly submitted to the Publications Desk.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

62-46855-45
~~63-46855-45~~
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *amb jw*

DATE: October 27, 1959

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *res o*SUBJECT: PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN
SUPERVISORS' MANUAL

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
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 W.C. Sullivan _____
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It is believed that sufficient experience has been gained by the Publications Desk, Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, regarding book review control matters so that the enclosed material regarding book reviews should be included in the Supervisors' Manual. Basically, the instructions in the enclosure are not new. However, responsibilities of the various divisions in relation to books for review are more specifically spelled out.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosure be approved for inclusion in the Supervisors' Manual.

Enclosure

RWS:bea
 (8)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Training and Inspection Division
- 1 - Administrative Division
- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - Book Review Policy Folder
- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - Supervisors' Manual

REC-96

20 NOV 6 1959

ENCLOSURE

1-66-3415-
 Manual has Bureau
 Supervisors revised

58 NOV 13 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

- 2 - Original & one
- 1 - Yellow file copy
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Training & Inspection Div

October 27, 1959

- 1 - Administrative Div
- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - Book Review Policy Folder
- 1 - Section tickler

**PROPOSED INCLUSION IN
SUPERVISORS' MANUAL**

The following information should be included in the Supervisors' Manual as Section 43. In order to do this, it will be necessary for Section 42, captioned "Liaison Maintained by Legal Attaches," to be redesignated Section 41 and Section 43, captioned "Domestic Intelligence Division Supervision," to be redesignated Section 42.

43. Book Review Control

- (1) The Publications Desk, Central Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has established a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government. In general, the Publications Desk will evaluate requests regarding books to be purchased and reviewed, will take steps to insure the purchase of desired books, and will recommend books to be reviewed, as well as the division or section responsible for conducting the review.
- (2) The various officials, divisions, and sections throughout the Seat of Government are to recommend for review any books which they feel might generally be of interest to the Bureau, but particularly, they are primarily responsible for identifying and considering for review or actually reviewing books which are related in whole or in part to the fields of their responsibilities. Books are but another source of public information and an indicator of developments to be exploited by each division at the Seat of Government. The clerk handling the Publications Desk, Central Research Section, will render assistance to each division by coordinating and bringing to its attention information regarding books published which may

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NOTE ON YELLOW: Based on memo Sullivan to Belmont, 10-27-59, same caption, RWS:bea.

RWS:bam (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

62-46835-46

Proposed Inclusion in Supervisors' Manual

be of interest and may be considered for review. Form 5-103 will be used by the Publications Desk, ~~Central Research Section~~, to streamline the routing of this information and to obtain information regarding the desirability of purchasing books for review.

- (3) In order to maintain the effectiveness of the Publications Desk, all information coming to the attention of each official, division, or section regarding books being published, books received at the Bureau, books to be purchased, and book reviews deemed desirable should be brought to the attention of this desk immediately. This action will avoid duplication and insure prompt consideration of purchases and reviews. A card index of all books ordered for review or assigned for review will be maintained by this desk.
- (4) These instructions should not be construed as precluding any official, division, or section from purchasing, recommending for review, or voluntarily reviewing a book within the framework of the Bureau's interests, as long as the Publications Desk, ~~Central Research Section~~, is kept advised and a copy of each completed review is placed in Bureau file 62-46855. Books purchased for review should be cleared through the Administrative Division, the Bureau Library, and the Publications Desk, Central Research Section. If the Publications Desk handles the purchase, it will also handle the clearing with the Administrative Division and the Bureau Library. In connection with the reviews conducted, it will be the responsibility of the Section Chief or other official assigning the review to determine whether the review should be prepared by Special Agent or trained research analyst personnel.

November 3, 1959

Title of Book "THE MIND OF AN ASSASSIN"

Author

Ramon MercaderB. April 1914

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☒ Domestic Intelligence Division
☐ Central Research, Room 7627
☒ Espionage, Room 2714
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509
☐ Liaison, Room 7641
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250

☐ Identification Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☐ Training & Inspection Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☐ Administrative Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☐ Files & Communications Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☐ Investigative Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☐ Laboratory Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☐ Crime Records Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book: See attached newsclipping.

EX 109

NOT RECORDED

23 NOV 9 1959

ENCLOSURE

62 NOV 17 1959

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62-46855



Book Labels

Trotsky Killer

Robot of Future

By **OLAND D. RUSSELL**
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

ON Aug. 20 next, the murderer of Leon Trotsky will be set free in Mexico City after completing a 20-year sentence for his famous killing with a short-handled ice ax.

He is the most composed, dedicated and perfectly adjusted assassin in all history, who for 20 years has never admitted his real identity. To do so would reveal that he is a Stalinist agent, schooled from early youth for the bloody riddance of Stalin's greatest enemy — Trotsky.

But the life of Ramon Mercader becomes an open book with the publication of Isaac Don Levine's "The Mind of an Assassin" (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, \$4.50). Mr. Levine, biographer of both Lenin and Stalin, is one of the world's leading authorities on the darker machinations of the Soviet Union.

TWO VISITS

In preparing this book, Mr. Levine has twice visited Mexico City and saw the assassin in prison, the last time as recently as only a few months ago. More importantly, he has had access to the amazing psychological study of Mercader by two expert criminologists. This record alone is 1359 pages long, forming more than half of the entire court record of the case.

Mr. Levine concludes that Mercader, now 45, is a missionary of the Stalinist-type communist faith, and is beyond redemption. He typifies the modern political assassin who is to be found in the special character of the cult in which he has enlisted for life. His code of conduct dictates that "morality is a bourgeois heritage, humanity an abstract entity and murder a mere mechanical exercise."

CRIME ANALYSIS

Thus, says Mr. Levine, he turns out to be the prototype of the coming race as seen from Moscow in which man and machine alike will be harnessed twins. "Behind the mask of the prisoner in Mexico lurks the Kremlin's happy robot of the future," is Mr. Levine's frightening summation.

CARMICHAEL



Despite the complexity of the roster of characters in this book, it is documented crime analysis of the highest order. Mr. Levine is a pleasantly smooth writer who has organized his material well and produced a top-grade thriller based on fact.

What will happen to Mercader when he is set free? The prospects are many, but two are likely: Either he may be done in by a Trotsky avenger, or, escaping that fate, he will be smuggled out in glory by communist agents and go to his adopted fatherland, Russia. There he will be greeted as proper recipient of the Order of the Hero of the Soviet Union—and wear a medal such as adorned Nikita Khrushchev on his visit to America.

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The Washington Post and _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

ENCLOSURE

62-41 47

A. H. Belmont

E. B. Donahoe

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Donahoe
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Masca
1 - James

October 29, 1959

"CASTRO, CUBA AND JUSTICE"
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RAY BRENNAN

"Castro, Cuba and Justice," published by Doubleday and Company, Inc., New York City, was written by Ray Brennan, a "Chicago Sun Times" reporter who has claimed the book is based on firsthand information obtained by him while he was with Castro in Cuba and from personal records and memoirs of revolutionary leaders. The book, which is highly favorable to Castro, gives an account of the developments of Castro's revolutionary movements, the difficulties experienced by the movement, and the ultimate success of the movement with the flight of Batista on January 1, 1959. Castro, the hero and principal character in the story, is glorified at every opportunity and is described as a messiah who plans to introduce a new social and economic system to Cuba and bring elements who oppose him to justice. The book also gives an account of general conditions in Cuba prior to and during the Castro movement. The Batista administration is reported to be a regime of complete corruption. Those associated with Batista, including the armed forces, are, for the most part, described as murderers, torturers, rapists, and the like. The United States representatives are criticized for association with Batista. The author in 1950 was the subject of an Impersonation Act case arising out of his posing as office manager of the Senate Crime Commission and obtaining a copy of the transcript of a confidential hearing. An indictment returned against Brennan was eventually dismissed on a Government motion.

Fidel Castro

Castro is described in glowing terms throughout the book. He is referred to as the swashbuckling leader, the mystical messiah, the 24-hour-a-day zealot, and the man who preached that life was zero without democracy. It is revealed that at birth Castro weighed over ten pounds and that neighboring women drooled over him predicting great things.

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109-539
FBI/Sec

62-46855

(Book Reviews)

MAIL

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NOT RECORDED
145 NOV 4 1959

Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont
Re: CASTRO, CUBA AND JUSTICE
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RAY BRENNAN

Later in life at the age of 27, it is pointed out that Castro is a man of wealth who has a beautiful wife and beloved son, but who puts his comforts aside in order to assume the life of a revolutionary. He is also described as a lawyer who possesses a compelling personality and a gift of overpowering oratory. Physically he is described as a powerful man with wide shoulders, a slim waist, and who, according to his followers, could outshoot, outfight, outrun, outswim, outride, and outtalk any man in Cuba.

Plans of Fidel Castro

Mention is made in several instances in the book of Castro's plan for social and political reform including a revolutionary agrarian reform program. It is revealed that Castro and his followers advocated such a program during their days at the University of Havana. In this regard, Castro claimed that those who worked the land had a basic right to own the land. He also claimed that the land should not be the property of individual foreigners or corporations. With regard to executions, it is revealed that Castro warned those who opposed him, including members of the Cuban armed forces, that those guilty of crimes would be punished. Castro claimed that if he did not allow the trials and executions to continue after his rise to power, the Cuban people would have run wild with revenge and would have subjected the island to a blood bath.

Charges of Cruelty Against the Batista Regime

Many charges of murder, torture, rape, and cruelty are leveled at members of the Batista administration including the armed forces. In almost every chapter there is set forth alleged acts of murder, torture, and rape. One complete chapter is completely devoted to the tortures reportedly experienced by Castro followers.

Criticism of the United States and United States Representatives

Criticism is leveled at Arthur Gardner and Earl E. T. Smith, former United States Ambassadors to Cuba, for being frequent guests of Batista at cocktail parties and receptions and for not being aware of and reporting the true conditions in Cuba. It is claimed that during four and one-half years of terrorism in Cuba, that U.S. war planes, bombs, guns, and ammunition were furnished to Batista's unconstitutional, illegal dictatorship. It was reported that Batista received these instruments of warfare in the name of "hemispheric defence."

Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont
Re: CASTRO, CUBA AND JUSTICE
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RAY BRENNAN

Mention of FBI

In referring to Haydee Santamaria Hart, on page 91, it is stated: "She skipped nimbly from one to another of a half dozen houses and apartments in Miami, but the FBI was never far behind. The FBI was interested in her because she entered the U.S. without proper papers."

Comment: Concerning the information that Hart was in the U.S. without papers, the author was undoubtedly referring to fact that she was being sought by the INS. The Bureau, however, had Hart under investigation as she had been identified as a leader in the July 26 Movement (Castro's movement) in this country. This investigation was closed when it was determined Hart returned to Cuba after Castro assumed power.

On page 142 there is following statement: "Secret shipments of arms were being confiscated with annoying regularity in Florida. U.S. Customs people and the FBI were too well informed."

Comment: None.

On page 143, in referring to the Cuban Embassy, Washington, D. C. the following is stated: "A Batista army sergeant in the Embassy made regular reports concerning coded messages received by the Cuban Ambassador from the Batista Government. Some of the coded information presumably reached American Customs and the FBI."

Comment: None.

Page 166 contains information concerning Juan Castineira who reportedly sailed for Cuba in a 19-foot boat which developed engine trouble. It was reported that Castineira was arrested by FBI agents on charges of violating the U.S. Neutrality Act.

Comment: The author in this case is undoubtedly referring to Customs as that agency has jurisdiction in the smuggling of arms and ammunition. The Bureau conducted no investigation concerning Castineira's activities in this regard.

In referring to Frank Merini, the following statement is recorded on page 189: "The FBI was investigating him and he didn't want to go to jail."

Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont
Re: CASTRO, CUBA AND JUSTICE
REVIEW OF BOOK WRITTEN BY
RAY BRENNAN

Comments: Frank Pierini, who is also known as Frank Anthony Sturgis, is the subject of a present Registration Act investigation. He is a former member of the July 26 Movement who has defected from the movement and is now associated with the group headed by Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz.

Page 89 stated: "Angel would intercept the reports, notify Haydee Santamaria de Burt in Miami, and the weapons and ammunition would be moved before FBI agents could seize the contraband."

Comments: The individual named Angel who is referred to in this quotation is Angel L. Saavedra who, during the Batista regime, was assigned to the Cuban Embassy in Washington, D. C. While assigned to the Embassy, Saavedra defected to Castro and he apparently furnished Castro information concerning the activities at the Embassy. He was eventually given the post of Cuban Military Attache at the Embassy and is presently serving in that position. In referring to FBI agents and the seizure of arms and ammunition, the author undoubtedly meant Customs, as that agency has jurisdiction in such matter.

Information Regarding Author, Ray Brennan

Bufiles disclose that Brennan was the subject of an impersonation case which grew out of his impersonation in November, 1950, of the office manager of the Senate Crime Commission. As a result of his impersonation, Brennan obtained a copy of the transcript of a confidential hearing. Chicago newspapers were requested not to print the story, but the "Chicago Sun Times" ignored the request and carried the story concerning the hearing. As a result, Brennan was indicted, but after much litigation the indictment was dismissed 1/17/55 on a Government motion.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: 11-9-59

FROM Mr. F. L. Edwards *FE*

REC-7

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Edwards

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SUBJECT: "THE PENTAGON CASE"
BY VICTOR JAKE FOX
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

At 11:45 p.m., 11-9-59, Mr. Alfred Dudley, 905 Kent Road, Apartment 2, Richmond, Virginia, telephone ELgin 5-6858, employed as a schoolteacher with the Henricho County school system, Virginia, called the Bureau and spoke to the writer. He advised that he is a veteran and recently came into the possession of a copy of the above-captioned book. He advised that it is published by the Freedom Press located at 520 Fifth Avenue, New York City, copyright 1958.

He stated that the true name of the author of the book is not given and that the name Victor Jake Fox is a pseudonym resorted to by the true author and that the pseudonym was taken from a code name utilized during the war, believed in the Guadalcanal Campaign which means enemy sighted and I am attacking. Allegedly the true author was a former colonel in the Marines who was familiar with the activities in the Pentagon and through his normal duties came upon subversion. He tried to report this information to his supervisors but was blocked. Later he withdrew into private life and decided to write about the Pentagon life. Dudley advised that the book is fiction and that certain incidents described therein, he (Dudley) has deduced that they refer to the Harry Dexter White case, Alger Hiss case, and the suicide of James Forrestal.

Dudley further stated that he had heard a rumor to the effect that the Freedom Press publishing house in New York City had been burned and that, in addition, two local bookstores in the Richmond area had been visited by an unknown individual who purchased all of the remaining books under the above-captioned title which they had in stock. Dudley stated that he wanted to bring the above book to the attention of the FBI simply out of civic duty and, although rumors were distasteful to him, nevertheless he thought that some parties were attempting to get the book out of circulation. He related that he called the Richmond Office of the FBI and reported the same information that he was relating to the writer. He stated that he would in all probability confirm this conversation by letter. He seemed to be quite concerned with insuring that this information was brought to the attention of the Director.

Dudley appeared to be rational in his conversation and he was thanked for his interest in the matter.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/13/2000 BY 60267NLS/BCE/MS

REC-7

62-46855-48
10 NOV 13 1959

FILE:mtb
(4)

62 NOV 16 1959

62-46855

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-1705

F. L. Edwards - Mr. Belmont
"THE PENTAGON CASE"
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

Referral/Consult

ADDENDUM: 11-10-59 (W. M. Mooney)

Bureau indices contain no information identifiable
with Alfred Dudley,

contents of the book have been previously reviewed by the
Bureau. No further action deemed necessary other than to make
this call a matter of record.

RECOMMENDATION:

File.

WMM:td *JD*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 5, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

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SUBJECT: ~~FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION~~

WITH CAPITALISM

BY: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

62-46855

*Portions of Khrushchev's
 Blueprint for Future
 From Nikita S. Khrushchev
 Book*

Book Review

Khrushchev book to be published by E. P. Dutton & Company in Spring of 1960. This 600-page volume translated into English under Premier Khrushchev's authorization sets forth his blueprint for the world's future. In order to get a preview of this book, issues of The Philadelphia Inquirer which carried selected portions of this book were obtained. These articles indicate it to be excerpts from speeches, interviews, and published correspondence of Khrushchev setting forth his position on various aspects of Soviet foreign policy. This book undoubtedly will make an excellent reference work as a comprehensive and authoritative collection of Khrushchev's statements. Upon publication, a copy will be obtained. (62-46855-31)

Soviet Foreign Policy

A review of the articles in The Philadelphia Inquirer by Central Research Section reflects the following basic points of Soviet foreign policy:

1. The Soviet Union wants increased East-West trade between the "socialist and the capitalist countries."
2. The best way to settle the cold war is through negotiations, preferably "through a summit conference."
3. The Soviet Union is irreconcilably opposed to capitalistic colonialism. However, the Soviet Union "has helped and will continue to help underdeveloped countries disinterestedly, by lending direct assistance."

LLW:nji
 (7)

1 - Section tickler
 1 - Miss Butler
 1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Jones
 1 - Mr. Branigan

12 NOV 11 1959
 12

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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: FOR VICTORY IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION
WITH CAPITALISM
BY: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

4. The Soviet Union professes to desire complete disarmament-- "to the complete banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons... to a complete withdrawal of troops and the closing-down of foreign bases on the territories of other states." Until this takes place, however, Khrushchev says "we shall keep prepared for war."
5. There exist two separate states in Germany today, the socialist German Democratic Republic and the capitalist Federal Republic of Germany. The reunification of Germany would best be solved by creating a confederation of these two states "in order to pursue a common policy on a definite range of external and internal questions." A peace treaty could then be concluded both with the organs of the confederation and with the governments of the states within that confederation.

Peaceful Coexistence Central Principle

All of Khrushchev's statements are entwined about the central principle of peaceful coexistence. He defines this principle by saying "when we speak of peaceful co-existence we have in mind co-existence between the socialist and capitalist countries" which, "in settling outstanding issues between them, should renounce the use of force in any form, including military force." At the same time, he expresses his belief in the "unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism," and his conviction "in the inevitable triumph of Communism." It is only necessary to glance at Lenin's so-called "principles" of peaceful coexistence to see just how "peacefully" communism would evolve. In 1920, Lenin declared:

"As long as capitalism and socialism exist, we cannot live in peace: in the end, one or the other will triumph--a funeral dirge will be sung either over the Soviet Republic or over world capitalism."

(V. I. Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. VIII, p. 297)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director. V.

over
Ans. [Signature]

Title of Book "RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW"Author Jack Greenberg

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☐ Domestic Intelligence Division
- ☐ Central Research, Room 7627
- ☐ Espionage, Room 2714
- ☐ Internal Security, Room 1509
- ☐ Liaison, Room 7641
- ☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
- ☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
- ☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250

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- ☐ Files & Communications Division
- ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☒ Investigative Division
- ☒ Civil Rights Section, Room 5728
- Attn.: Mr. McGowan

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- ☐ Laboratory Division
- ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Crime Records Division
- ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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Nature of Book See attached description.

REC-9

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25 NOV 17 1959

Central Research

ENCLOSURE

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 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____


*What are the laws governing
civil rights?*

Race Relations and American Law

by Jack Greenberg

WIDE-RANGING and encyclopedic, this is the only up-to-date treatise on the law of race relations in the United States. Mr. Greenberg writes for citizens, as well as public officials of every rank, who need to know what that law is, what it is likely to be in the future, and how it operates in order to solve one of the major dilemmas on the American scene. He describes doctrines that affect education, employment, public accommodations, the armed forces, and many other areas in which the social implications of law are felt. An important, highly informative book. \$10.00

At your bookstore
COLUMBIA University Press
publishers of THE COLUMBIA ENCYCLOPEDIA



The Washington Post and _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times *p. C25* _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date *10/30/59* _____

sent 10/26/59

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-50 62-46855

Director, FBI (62-46855)

2-Original & copy
1-yellow file copy
1-Section tickler
1-A. M. Butler
1-C. L. McGowan
1-B. M. Suttler
1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW

By Jack Greenberg

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section. The book has been published by Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, New York, for \$10.

Book received
12/1/59
Am. S.

SA C. L. McGowan, Division VI, wishes to obtain book for review. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library after review. The book was not available at S. Kann & Sons, or Brentano's.

EX 109

REC- 9

25 NOV 1954

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1959

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204 19 1959

November 3, 1959

Title of Book "SOVIET RUSSIA IN CHINA"Author Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☒ Domestic Intelligence Division
☐ Central Research, Room 7627
☒ Espionage, Room 2714
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509
☐ Liaison, Room 7641
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250

☐ Identification Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Training & Inspection Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Administrative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Files & Communications Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Investigative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Laboratory Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Crime Records Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book: See attached clipping.

ENCLOSURE

53 NOV 18 1959

File 62-46855

NOT RECORDED

RE NOV 16 1959

Central Research

GEORGE TODT'S OPINION

Notes From New Chinatown

"It can be said that the greatest threat posed by international Communism lies in Asia, and this threat stems mainly from the Chinese Communists."

--CHIANG KAI-SHEK.
Soviet Russia in China.

An outstanding social event I attended recently was the Chinese Consul General's reception in New Chinatown on Oct. 10, which was the equivalent for the Nationalist Chinese of our Independence Day, or Fourth of July. They really did it up right, too.

I have a most pronounced admiration for citizens of Chinese and Japanese descent in our nation today -- and for a practical reason. Actually, these folks have the lowest crime rate of any ethnic group in the United States. So low, in fact, that it almost seems unbelievable. But my authority for that pronouncement derives from the Uniform Crime Reports issued by J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation, no less.

In glancing over the UCR a couple of years ago, I noticed that, out of approximately two-and-a-half million arrests for some 25 varieties of crime, only a mere 350 of these were Chinese and an even smaller number were Japanese. In a half dozen or more categories of crime, the orientals completely blanked out -- and they were the only ones to do so. Hats off to them for their exemplary showing here.

In another day, hate mongers used to depict the oriental as a cunning and sinister personage whose presence in a dark alley was something to be avoided at all costs. Actually, it may be just the other way around judging from the arithmetic contained in the FBI's Crime Reports. Something to think about?

Both Consul General and Mrs. Mong-ping Lee are, as might be expected, persons of great charm, culture and intelligence. She is a lady of obvious refinement, beauty and taste. He is youthful in appearance, strong, and with an effervescent sense of humor and joy of living. Altogether, a winsome and delightful couple.

I have known the Lees for several years and one of the first things which happened after we met was that the Consul presented me with one of the finest, most authoritative books on the worldwide criminal communist conspiracy that I have ever read. It is called "Soviet Russia in China" (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York City, \$5.00) and was written by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The book was published in 1957, just two years ago.

In this summing up at 70 by the Nationalist Chinese leader, we come upon what may indeed be the most monumental work of our time concerning Red methods of conquest and subjugation of the enslaved peoples they have managed to overrun by all their devious methods.

Frankly, this book ought to be read by every intelligent American -- especially since the recent visit to our shores of the wily Russian Premier, Nikita S. Khrushchev. There are some interesting parallels, incidentally. And to be forewarned is often to be forearmed.

After leaving the Lee's delightful reception and later attending the banquet of the 28 Chinese Benevolent Associations at Allan Lum's New Grand East Cafe with a pal of mine from the Greater Los Angeles Press Club, the venerable and beloved Joe Riley, I went home to my library to take another look at "Soviet Russia In China."

As I opened the book, my eyes fell on a significant passage in Chapter III of Part III, under the heading of "Peaceful Coexistence." Here is what the eminent authority on Communist strategy writes:

"Let us study Khrushchev's final concept of 'peaceful coexistence' with the free world in the light of the Russian Communists' military thinking and of our experience. His concept is that Soviet Russia should continue to strengthen her peace offensive and neutralism tactics against the free world and, at the same time, spread the 'anti-war movement' -- while positive preparations are being made behind the Iron Curtain for an all-out war.

"This is the combined use of peace tactics and the preparation for war. In other words, he wants to destroy the world-wide anti-Communist front with his peace offensive before launching military surprise attacks against the capitalist countries in a decisive battle.

"In this way he hopes to realize his final concept of developing Communism into a global system and subjecting the world to Russian Communist domination."

TRUE COPY

This book and former FBI agent Cleon Skousen's "The Naked Communist" comprise the two finest works in the entire anti-Communist lexicon for my money. Both have been reported on previously in this space.

If you haven't read them, and wish to obtain an authoritative insight into the treacherous but effective methods of the Communists--why not treat yourself to some very fine reading soon?

As Goethe once said, "Wisdom is only found in truth."

Who quarrels with that statement?

Valley Times
North Hollywood, California
October 24, 1959

TRUE COPY

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ABM*

DATE: November 17, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: BEYOND SURVIVAL
BY MAX WAYS (HARPER & BROS.)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
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 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book was written by Max Ways, senior editor of Time magazine. According to Ways, the U. S. has no wide-ranging sense of purpose, no public philosophy connecting individual beliefs and political action. As a result, U. S. foreign policy is doomed to lose ground to the communists in the realms of politics, economics, and military affairs unless we can reconstruct a public philosophy. Ways offers the time-honored words: justice, morality, law, of which we are surely in need; however, what these represent in American life is rather vague. Ways holds that our leadership is relatively blameless; the fault lies with the American people. Politicians are not political enough, intellectuals not intellectual enough, and the public, in its basic beliefs, is too private. We have fallen victim to the error of positivism, the doctrine that only the world revealed by science is real; moral judgments are in the realm of make-believe. Actually, says Ways, moral decisions are the only ones the public should make. Ironically, Ways shows, it is the Marxist menace that has brought back to the West some consciousness of the practical relevance of philosophies. This jackleg philosophy has a purpose, plan, and even sort of a public philosophy, using economics, law, and religion to give the people a stimulating consciousness of being needed. According to Ways, the idea of freedom, the idea of order, and the idea of God stand as the heritage America can give to a world in technological upheaval. We must recover the value of knowing "whole truths," and seek an end beyond survival. By concentrating on survival,

GLO:nji
(7)

- 1 - G. L. Oliver
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Jones

REC-9

62-41855-54

15 NOV 19 1959

60 DEC 1 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-350945

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
My Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

Ways asserts, we bury the values and principles which alone have a chance to survive. The majority of available information in Bureau files indicates that Max Ways was anti-communist and worked to oust communists from the American Newspaper Guild; some observers, however, feel he was "coddling" communists in his early years with the group. No mention made of the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

✓



Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

DETAILS:

Approach to the Problem

Ways' thesis is the relation of the American people to their government. Today, he states, the people's main public concern and the government's main sphere of activity is external affairs, meaning both defense and foreign policy. But how does popular concern affect government decisions? While vigor surges through our own society, through our allies, through our enemies, through the "uncommitted" nations, the policy of the United States is swirling into an eddy, a dead end. Crisis has become built in.

Ways contends that while communism is only one aspect of the general peril; communist aggression, though not lessening, no longer stimulates our thinking. Every citizen feels free and easy in expressing his opinion about specifics of what the government does or proposes to do, but becomes timid about discussing the ends and the fundamental beliefs that condition political action. This reticence shuts off the public from that part of political life with which it is most capable of dealing, the moral part. The signers of the Declaration of Independence pledged their "lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" to their new nation. They saw a national purpose beyond survival ("lives"), beyond mere national interest ("fortunes"), to an assumption by the nation and its citizens of moral restraint and responsibility under an immutable higher law ("sacred honor"). The task of the American people, Ways asserts, is to examine and restore the proper connection between morality and politics, to form a public philosophy, a funnel of coherent thought connecting individual beliefs with political action.

The World Situation

If communism disappeared tomorrow, the world situation would still be one of great disorder, Ways writes. The cause, more basic than communism, is the disruption of world order through the explosive effects of technology. In

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

this disruption by technology, societies unable to deal with the fragmented chaos of disorder, turn toward communism, which appears to be a self-confident system with a plausible promise of coherence.

Ways says that the objective position of the United States today is one of growing danger in the midst of (and partly because of) success. To better our position, we will have to use power toward the end of furthering institutions of order and freedom in the world and we cannot carry a message that we have forgotten.

The Quest for Purpose

If the central American proposition of strong but limited government is to be communicated to the world in the form of American action, then we are looking for a purpose more usable than "peace," "national interest," or "survival." As to "survival," Ways says the irony of survival can be expressed this way: men, being mortal, aren't going to survive anyhow; what might survive are values and principles; by concentrating on survival we bury the values and principles which alone have a chance to survive; the absence from policy-making of the values and principles weakens our practical action, thereby probably reducing our life expectancy. We have a treasure house of experience, but this experience will not be available for political action, Ways contends, unless our society can still deal vigorously with politics at the level of the Declaration of Independence.

The Structure of Decision

Ways says that we have paid and are paying a high price of practical danger because of the damage to our structure of decision. We have fallen victim to the error of positivism, the doctrine that only the world revealed by science is real, while abstract ideas involving moral judgments are not fit subjects for debate. Force, instead of being the servant of truth, becomes the arbiter between truths. The public, lacking confidence in the ability to harmonize truths, tends to rely upon power, although it rightly distrusts power. A partial paralysis occurs in the public's function of dealing with problems, such as foreign policy, which contains large elements of ethics and large elements of physical science.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

Ways claims that the politics of this fluctuating world must bear a relation, often hard to discern, to the purest and most universal truths the human mind is able to grasp. God has to be taken seriously.

The Mirror of Marxism

Ironically, it is Ways' belief that the Marxist menace has brought back to the West some consciousness of the practical relevance of philosophies. Marxism has become a jackleg philosophy, a para-philosophy, something that serves in place of philosophy. Marxism, says Ways, is the only modern philosophy that breaks through the modern barrier against philosophy. The inhuman Marxist philosophy may be giving the people an assuaging and stimulating consciousness of being needed,

Prospects for Reconstruction

Ways claims that politicians are not political enough, intellectuals are not intellectual enough, and the public, in its basic beliefs, is too private. Ways points out that the materials available to the public for the reconstruction of a public philosophy include:

1. Such elements of the pre-modern public philosophy as may be still alive in the common sense.
2. The great American political abstractions.
3. The actual policies we have been pursuing.
4. The struggles in other countries to combat the blight of positivism by other than Marxist means.
5. The general lessons that might be learned from our internal political problems.
6. The reservoir of religious thought concerning the inner man.

The use of these, according to Ways, would effect a world policy turned upon ideas of objective morality and the international application of justice.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

Referral/Consult

The Author

Book jacket indicates that Max Ways was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1905 and attended Loyola College in that city. From 1926 to 1929, he was a reporter for the Baltimore Sun; from 1940 to 1941, he was a rewrite man and editorial writer for the Philadelphia Record; during World War II, he served as head of the Enemy Branch, Foreign Economic Administration; after the war, he joined Time magazine.

Bureau files indicate that from 1936 to 1941 Ways was a member of the American Newspaper Guild, Philadelphia chapter. The majority of available information in the files indicates that Ways was anti-communist and worked to oust communists from the American Newspaper Guild. Some observers, however, feel he was "coddling" communists in his early years with the group.

An article in the Washington Post, June 19, 1940, states that "a rebel group" of Philadelphians in the American Newspaper Guild, led by Max Ways, was superficially against communism, but "did not object to the pursuit of the Communist Party line." The next month, July 10, 1940, there appeared in the Daily Worker an article which was highly critical of Max Ways and a group of opposition leaders in the American Newspaper Guild for making charges of "Red" domination and inefficiency against leaders of the Guild. The Guild Reporter, official publication of the Guild, issue of February 15, 1941, reports a dispute which allegedly occurred as a result of Ways having named certain writers on the Philadelphia Inquirer as being communists and stating it was the Guild's duty to fight communists in each unit. (61-7554-A; 61-7559-9060X; 100-350945-2)

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: Beyond Survival
By Max Ways (Harper & Bros.)

Walter Lister, managing editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, advised in 1954 that Ways had been accused of "coddling communists," but had become anti-communist and worked to get communists out of the Guild.
(140-4759-8)

Ways, interviewed by Bureau agents in 1954 concerning another matter, stated that, largely because of his efforts, the Communist Party was never able to control the Philadelphia chapter of the American Newspaper Guild.

(140-4759-9)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 12, 1950

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: **THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE
BY SIMON WOLIN AND ROBERT M.
SLUSSER, FREDERICK A. PRAEGER
COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, 1957
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

The above-captioned book has been reviewed by the Central Research Section in accordance with a recommendation of Mr. DeLoach that an analysis of the book be made to determine whether its contents might lend themselves to a comparison article contrasting the Soviet secret police with the FBI.

The book was edited by one former prisoner of the Soviet secret police and contains articles by two others. Six of the nine articles which comprise the book have been written by a man believed to be a former officer of the NKVD.

The articles in the book summarize the history of the secret police from its origin as the Cheka (Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution) to the present-day KGB (Committee of State Security).

Particularly noteworthy in the book are the six current aids used by the Soviets today to supplement their intelligence operations. These are: (1) postwar treaties with Western allies; (2) seizure of state secrets from German archives; (3) large groups of refugees fleeing communist domination, thereby presenting a cover for Soviet intelligence agents; (4) lack of travel restrictions in the free nations; (5) leniency of Western laws; and (6) Western freedom of speech.

Enclosure -

- Nathan Tishler

- John E. McHale Jr.

- Mr. Belmont

NOV 14 1950

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Soviet Secret Police
By Simon Wolin and Robert M. Slusser,
Frederick A. Praeger Company,
New York City, 1957

While the book represents a worthwhile documentary on the Soviet secret police, it is not believed advisable to use the contents as the basis for a contrasting comparison with the FBI for two reasons. In the first place, the widely divergent responsibilities of the Soviet secret police and the FBI do not lend themselves to comparison because of the all-embracing functions of the former as contrasted to the very limited jurisdiction of the Bureau. Even more important, a comparison of the Bureau with the police-state agency of a totalitarian regime--no matter how favorably contrasting--might still leave many readers with a distorted and fallacious mental association linking the FBI with a secret-police agency.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director and Mr. Tolson.

LEME

Auto

V

CB

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re:

~~The Soviet Secret Police~~
By Simon Wolin and Robert M. Slusser,
Frederick A. Praeger Company,
New York City, 1957

DETAILS:

Reference is made to the enclosed memorandum of Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, dated October 30, 1959, concerning the book The Soviet Secret Police by Simon Wolin and Robert M. Slusser. Mr. DeLoach suggested that a study be made of this book with the view in mind of contrasting the activities of the Soviet secret police with those of the FBI.

Divergent Responsibilities

The above book, which was published in 1957 by Frederick A. Praeger, New York City, has been carefully reviewed and analyzed by the Central Research Section. It is not believed advisable--or even possible--to make the comparison suggested above by Mr. DeLoach in view of the widely divergent responsibilities of the two organizations. Because of the all-encompassing nature of the Soviet secret police, as set forth in the book, if that organization were to be compared to its counterparts in the United States, it would have to be contrasted with the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secret Service, the FBI, the Border Patrol, the Bureau of Prisons, the National Guard, the Atomic Energy Commission, the War Production Board, the Bureau of Public Roads, the National Archives, the Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture, and all the municipal police and fire departments throughout the country. Moreover, there is a danger in contrasting the Bureau with the police state of any totalitarian country--no matter how favorably--in that it may lead some people to continue to associate the two, even though subconsciously, thereafter. (pp. 15, 25, 107, 109, 114, 115, 119, 131, 133, 135, 138, 145, 150)

Prisoners Recall Experiences

Essentially, the book is a compilation of short articles (ranging from 15 to 55 pages) on the various aspects of the Soviet secret police as seen through the eyes of a number of persons formerly associated with it. At least two of these

Memorandum to Mr. A. E. Belmont:

Re:

~~The Soviet Secret Police~~
~~By Simon Wolin and Robert M. Slusser~~
Frederick A. Praeger Company
New York City, 1957

Individuals are self-identified former prisoners of the secret police. One of the editors is Simon Wolin, who claims to have been a prisoner of the Soviet secret police off and on from 1921 to 1927, when he left for Germany. In 1951, Wolin was the subject of a Special Inquiry--State Department (Voice of America) investigation, during the course of which no information of a derogatory nature was uncovered. Bureau files also contain no information of a derogatory nature identifiable with the other editor, Robert M. Slusser. (123-8162)

NKVD Officer

Of the nine articles comprising the book--not including a 28-page introductory summary written by Wolin and Slusser--six were written by Vyacheslav Pavlovich Artemiev. The book does not identify Artemiev further, but Bureau files indicate that an individual with a similar name was a lieutenant colonel in the Red Army until his capture by the Germans in 1943, and from 1934 to 1941 had been an officer of the NKVD. In 1954, Artemiev was scheduled to take a teaching post at the Army Language School in Monterey, California. (100-357681-240-168)

Power Spreads

As evidenced by its title, the book is a history and an analysis of the functions of the Soviet secret police from its inception under the name of Cheka, down through its various aliases of GPU, OGPU, GUGB of the NKVD, NKGB, MGB, and finally the MVD and KGB as exist today. As early as September, 1918, the Cheka (or Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution) declared itself to be autonomous and from there its scope of power began to spread. In 1922, its title was changed from Cheka to the State Political Administration (GPU) People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD), and it was given almost unlimited powers of arrest. In 1934, the NKVD swallowed up the remnants of the GPU and its successor, the OGPU, and expanded its controls even further to include the militia, prison camps, and local fire protection. At the time of the printing of the book in 1957, Soviet police powers were split between the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and the Committee of State Security (KGB). (pp. 3-31)

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Soviet Secret Police
By Simon Wolk and Robert M. Shuster,
Frederick A. Praeger Company,
New York City, 1957

Balance of Authority

According to one of the chapters in the book, Soviet bureaucracy is divided into the Party apparatus (numbering approximately 1,000,000 people) and the police apparatus (numbering "probably under a million"). Delicately adjusted, they serve to keep the whole Soviet system in balance. Bail is unheard of in the Soviet Union, and the use of defense counsel in political cases is "unthinkable." Soviet secret police are trained to regard every "free" citizen as an unexposed enemy and a political prisoner, once convicted, ceases to be regarded as a human being, but becomes "human material" which, along with timber, cement, and steel, is to be used in the building of a bigger and better socialism. (pp. 97, 101)

No Innocent Plea

An interesting point brought forth in the book is the fact that theoretically the secret police has no right to either place under surveillance or arrest members of the Communist Party. In actual practice, however, the Party members decline to admit, even to themselves, that they are being followed, and a Party member is inevitably dropped from the rolls before being apprehended. Still another interesting point is that defense attorneys hesitate to enter a plea of innocent for that is evidence of attempting to discredit the secret police. Instead, they merely attempt to enter what they consider to be mitigating circumstances. The task of the secret police is seen as not only punishing the guilty but also so terrorizing the rest of the populace as to prevent "crimes" of a similar nature in the future. (pp. 125, 126, 183, 184)

Cites Intelligence Aids

In the concluding chapter of the book, Artemiev lists the following aids to Soviet intelligence today: (1) postwar treaties of collaboration between the

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Soviet Secret Police

By Simon Wollin and Robert M. Slusser,
Frederick A. Praeger Company,
New York City, 1957

Soviet Union and its World War II allies; (2) seizure of state secrets from the German archives by Soviet occupation forces; (3) mobs of refugees fleeing the Iron Curtain countries, which enable espionage agents to mingle freely with them as they enter Western Europe; (4) almost complete absence of travel restrictions in the free nations; (5) leniency of Western laws; and (6) Western freedom of speech. (pp. 339-342)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 11/5/59

FROM : E. S. Deiss

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK "THE IDENTIFICATION
OF THUMB IMPRESSIONS AND THE CROSS-
EXAMINATION OF FINGER-PRINT EXPERTS"
BY M. K. MEHTA

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Mehta, a resident of Delhi, India, describes himself on the title page as an examiner of questioned documents. His particular interest in thumbprints is due to their use on civil documents in India, where, he states in his Introduction, "the majority of the people are illiterate, which necessitates that they should append their thumb impressions in token of their signatures."

The author has a sound basic idea of the method used in establishing fingerprint identifications, but it is evident that his knowledge of fingerprints does not go far beyond this, a knowledge based on reading and superficial practice. This leads him to an unlimited tolerance for some rather low numbers of ridge characteristics, which might be valid in establishing identifications. For example, he writes, "Some of the experts of our Fingerprint Bureau are satisfied with six identical points. In the case of blurred impressions, the view of some of the Indian experts is that if there are three identical points in a very small area of the impression and the identical points occur close to one another, it can be surmised that the impressions are of one and the same person." This "surmisal" basis is the end of fingerprint identification, but seems to be useful to an examiner of civil documents in whose work, incidentally, life and liberty are not at stake. Three similar characteristics by themselves will establish nothing and six points certainly are open to criticism as an adequately safe standard. Mehta (to his credit), however, is loath to accept one point of similarity as a basis for an identification (page 90).

On page 24 he states, "The author is of the view that in a court of Law, it is advisable to locate at least twelve identical points in the case of clear impressions and five or six identical points in the case of blurred impressions." This is a foolish technical statement and at the first reading it appeared that he probably meant the opposite, that is, a few points in a clear print

NEC:cmh
(3)

NOT RECORDED
126 NOV 25 1959

(Continued on next page)

15 NOV 23 1959

52-21564-
ORIGINAL

Memorandum to MR. TROTTER

Re: REVIEW OF BOOK "THE IDENTIFICATION
OF THUMB IMPRESSIONS AND THE CROSS-
EXAMINATION OF FINGER-PRINT EXPERTS"
BY M. K. MEHTA

and more points in a poor print. A little reflection, though, leads to the conclusion that he means exactly what he says, since a blurred print will normally possess relatively fewer discernible ridge characteristics.

His examples of cross-examination are fairly typical with the repeated references to pattern types and definitions, cores, deltas, "authorities," and technical trivia, much of which is irrelevant, but which to a layman is ostensibly fraught with learning.

This book might have local forensic value in India, but it has no technical value, insofar as fingerprints and the expert fingerprint witness are concerned. A novice may gain a few erroneous impressions from it concerning points of identity and patterns. It needs a good proof-reading to correct numerous typographical and spelling errors.

ACTION:

1. For record purposes.
2. The Document Section of the Laboratory might be interested in perusing Chapter 6, which concerns some aspects of document examinations.

Jag

*Caton should review book at
a conference of LFPS examiners
so all will share his knowledge*

- 2 -

↑
*This chapter
pertains to
examination
of sequence of
Pen lines and
fingerprint
ridges. Information
in this chapter
has been presented
to FBI Lab.
Document*

CEH

11-19-59

Title of Book "GENOCIDE IN TIBET" A Study in Communist Aggression

Author Edited by Rodney Gilbert. Published under the auspices of the American-Asian Educational Exchange, Incorporated.
 Book Reviews (62-46855) Trade distributor: The Bookmailer, Box 101,
 Central Research Section Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York.
 Price: \$1.

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for review

Book review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☒ Domestic Intelligence Division
☒ Central Research, Room 7627
☐ Espionage, Room 2714
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509
☐ Liaison, Room 7641
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250

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☐ /Mr. Ruehl
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- ☐ Identification Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Training & Inspection Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Administrative Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

EX-105

☐

- ☐ Files & Communications Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☒ 62-46855-55
 NOT RECORDED

☐

- ☐ Investigative Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

25 NOV 23 1959

☐

- ☐ Laboratory Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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☐

- ☐ Crime Records Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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Nature of Book: "The complete factual account of the Communist attempt to exterminate a courageous people. Documented proof of what happens when the Communists 'liberate' a country."

(National Review, November 21, 1959, p. 493.)

57 NOV 27 1959

62-46855

SAC, New York

2 - Original & copy

1 - yellow file copy

1 - Section tickler

1 - A. M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855) 1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO

November 27, 1959

MAN OF THE WORLD

By Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

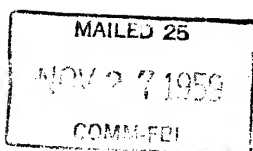
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBuairtel dated 11-23-59, above caption. Disregard request in reairtel; book obtained locally.

NOTE:

See memo W. C. Sullivan to J. P. Mohr dated 11-27-59, above caption.

REC-1



62-146855-56

NOV 30 1959

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

58 DEC 2 1959
AMB:aml

(7)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

2 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]
1 - Section Chief
1 - A. M. Baker

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Johnson
331, OPO

November 23, 1959

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-46855)

MAN OF THE WORLD, by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book to be published 11-30-59 by Crown Publishing Company, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, for \$5.00.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book immediately upon publication and forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 3 1959

NOTE:

In the 11-18-59 issue of Vagabonding with Vanderbilt, captioned book is mentioned as editor's autobiography. The Director noted "We should procure a copy of his new book & review it. H."

Neither Kann's nor Brentano's had a copy of the book available.

Tolson _____
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DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

AMB:aml

(7)

MAILED 25
NOV 23 1959
COMM-FBI

DEC 2 1959
FBI - NEW YORK
REC'D RE-NEW YORK

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-33783-540

11-23-59

Title of Book "PEACE WITH RUSSIA"Author Averell HarrimanBook Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division☒ Domestic Intelligence Division☐ Central Research, Room 7627☒ Espionage, Room 2714/F.L. Jones☐ Internal Security, Room 1509☐ Liaison, Room 7641☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250☐ Identification Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Training & Inspection Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Administrative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Files & Communications Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Investigative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Laboratory Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Crime Records Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____Nature of Book: See attached news clipping.

NOT RECORDED

10 DEC 9 1959

53 DEC 14 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-60094

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: November 25, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

Teison _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: THE COMMUNISTS AND THE SCHOOLS *BOOK*
 by Robert W. Iversen;
THE MAN WHO WOULD BE GOD *US*
 by Haakon Chevalier
BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)

The Communists and the Schools is available today at S. Kann Sons Company for \$7.50. The Man Who Would Be God is available today at Brentano's for \$4.95. These books are not available in the Bureau Library.

The Communists and the Schools is requested by Inspector W. C. Sullivan for review in Central Research Section. The Man Who Would Be God is requested by SA J. F. Wacks, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for review. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library after review.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That the Administrative Division obtain one copy of each book and forward them to Miss Butler, Room 7630. *See chase 1/5/60*

2. That this memo be forwarded to SA A. M. Newman, Room 7630 for reading.

1 - Section tickler
 1 - A. M. Butler
 1 - A. M. Newman

1 - B. M. Suttler
 1 - J. F. Wacks

EX-124

REC-94

162-46855-59
 NOT RECORDED
 191 DEC 4 1959

2 ENCLOSURE

63 DEC 9 1959

11-23-59

Title of Book "THE MAN WHO WOULD BE GOD"Author Haakon Chevalier

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division☒ Domestic Intelligence Division☒ Central Research, Room 76☐ Espionage, Room 2714☐ Internal Security, Room 1509☐ Liaison, Room 7641☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.E.☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527☐ Subversive Control, Room 1256☒ J.F. Wacks☐ Identification Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Training & Inspection Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Administrative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Files & Communications Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Investigative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Laboratory Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Crime Records Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book: Chevalier has written a book which seems to parallel the Oppenheimer case.

See attached news clipping.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

A Physicist With a Left Wing Past

WHO WOULD BE

Chevalier, 40, is the

of P. Putnam's Son.

by HERBERT MITGANG

FAIR way to review a novel is the way the author asks you to read his book. "Though this novel certainly has its point of departure in reality," says Haakon Chevalier in a note, "it is a work of the imagination, and elements that have been borrowed from reality have been so transformed that any resemblance to actual persons or events is unintentional and fortuitous." Very well, then.

Man Who Would Be is a long novel about a physicist and a group of individuals—atomic scientists and others—involved in Left Wing activities. The substance of the story is the physicist's decision to make the bomb and the effect this had on the lives and loves of four people. The book begins in the period when anti-Loyalist chain united Minutemen on campus. It ends with the onset of the dark era of McCarthyism. The author places his people in the context of the major events of the time.

The character in one Sebastian is a brilliant American physicist, a California native. His wife, Tanya, of a different background, introduces him to a group. It is during the war that he is scheduled to leave for the World War II effort. The Federal security service, but finds himself trapped in the middle as an informer. It is the influence of these events on each other and the way in which their wives get tangled in the nets of suspicion that dramatize the story.

Dozens of paragraphs in the book repeat familiar news events. In the race to build the A-bomb, Bloch is in charge of all the physicists in the country. Left Wing past. Much of the story, where the author is trying to place his characters importantly, is of the "And then came Pearl Harbor" brand of exposition. Mr. Chevalier also ties in scientific lore in sentences such as: "And the Geissler tube method of separating U-235 being used at the University of Minnesota and General Electric—the only method found so far—that yielded 1036 millionths of a gram every ten days would take 26,445 years to produce one gram, and 11,995,074 years to produce one pound."

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Sebastian

MOST reassuring of all to Sebastian's wife was the way he had developed politically. He suddenly became aware of the contemporary world, for the first time he began to read the newspapers and listen to the radio. He digested and remembered everything, and his insight and his imagination shed light on the multiple problems that were constantly arising. He joined and became active in the Teachers' Union, committees for Spain, civil liberties, labor defense, Soviet-American friendship, the Chinese people, academic freedom. . . . Shortly after the New Year, he decided to join the Party. —"The Man Who Would Be God"

A few sentences later he snaps the reader back to love among the scientists: "His hand coming down the smooth flank permitted to release a soft spring that caused Tanya's body to gently upon itself."

As novel writing, the structure of old headlines, scientific jargon and family life is not well integrated and lacks excitement. Furthermore, as historical fact, the American atomic physicists certainly were not as naive as the author makes them. C. P. Snow's British counterparts are human and have humanity. Not these. Mr. Chevalier harps on their troubled consciences years before the A-bomb is devised; anachronism and hind-sights of judgment keep interrupting the reader's historical knowledge. There are excellent big scenes, the story and well-written passages. But there is no moving forward motion other than the described events.

That the physicists are concerned with the uses and effects of their research is a truism. In this respect, Mr. Chevalier is upon a profound subject: the moral responsibility of the scientist in the atomic era. By wangling out particular scientific activities, and complicating their lives with women having their own aberrations, the book disappointingly avoids the problem of the scientists' morality.

So much for the novel. Readers who listen to the publisher of the book are told that the author was once a Professor of French at the University of California and has translated into English books by Malraux, Maurois and others. "Haakon Chevalier, however," the publisher adds, "is best known to the American public for the unwitting role he played in the 1954 security hearings involving Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer." But that is another story.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times *pp 64-65* _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date *1-25-59* _____

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tamm

DATE: December 29, 1959

FROM : R. L. Millen

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW (62-46855)
BASIC ELECTRONICS, VOLUME 6
(Paper-Back) Book

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Attached is a review of the above publication, made available for review by FBI Laboratory Electronic Development Technician James C. Hager, Jr.

As noted in the review, this book is an extension of a previous five-volume study course of the same title. The previous five-volume study course, Basic Electronics, Volumes 1 through 5, and a companion study course, Basic Electricity, Volumes 1 through 5, were recommended to the field for purchase as reference aids and study material for field radio technicians and sound-trained Agents. The recommendation was made by SAC Letter 57-72 (A), dated 12/23/57, which authorized purchase of these two publications from imprest funds.

The review of Basic Electricity, Volume 6, shows that it, also, will be valuable as reference and study material for field radio technicians and sound-trained Agents. This book is available at a publisher's price of \$2.90 and it is believed that the Bureau will receive full value from the addition of one of these books to each field office library, to the libraries of the Bureau's radio stations at Ramona, California, and Midland and Sowego, Virginia, and to the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recommend this memorandum and attachment be referred to the Publications Desk, Domestic Intelligence Division and to the Bureau library for information.

EX-105

ENCLOSURE

REC-26

62-46855-58

2. Recommend the Administrative Division purchase and forward to each field office, to the Ramona Radio Receiving Station, to the Ramona Radio Transmitting Station, to the Midland Radio Station, and to the Sowego Radio Station one book each, Basic Electronics, Volume 6, and obtain and furnish two books each, Basic Electronics, Volume 6, to the Bureau library (total cost - 59 books at \$2.90 each: \$171.10).

Enclosure

1 - Publications Desk
1 - Bureau Library
1 - Mr. Mohr (Attention: Mr. Newman)

GWF:pcc (7)

58 JAN 12 1960

101

Ordered 1-7-60

Q T

RECEIVED

3/20

BASIC ELECTRONICS, VOLUME 6

by Van Valkenburg, Nooger
and Neville, Inc.
published by John F. Rider
Publisher, Inc., \$2.90
reviewed by SA George W.
Finger, Jr.

This volume of BASIC ELECTRONICS is an extension of the technical electronics study material of the previous five volumes of this series. The original five-volume series, entitled BASIC ELECTRONICS, and a similar series, entitled BASIC ELECTRICITY, were prepared as courses of study for students in U. S. Navy specialty schools. They included graphic illustrations along with a "building block" approach to demonstrate and develop the fundamental principles of the theory and operation of electrical and electronic equipment. According to the publisher, these courses of study were found so practical and efficient that it was felt that their release to the general public would be of benefit to the nation and they were made available to the general public about three years ago.

Volume 6, BASIC ELECTRONICS, presents a study course on Transistors and Frequency Modulation. It also presents study material through the "building block" method, beginning with a discussion of solid state electronics and continuing through studies of semiconductor diodes, transistor operation, transistor circuits and transistorized receivers. The Frequency Modulation (FM) study begins with a discussion of the fundamentals of FM and includes FM transmitters and FM receivers, with particular attention to theories and circuits peculiar to FM. As in previous volumes the study material is clarified and emphasized by use of cartoon-type illustrations and, while necessarily limited to fundamental concepts, is clearly and concisely presented.

This volume is a valuable extension to the previous five volumes and its study should prove beneficial to anyone who has completed the study of BASIC ELECTRONICS and is interested in a short study or review course in the fundamentals of transistor and FM theory.

62-46855-58
ENCLOSURE

Mr. A. H. Belmont

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Baumgardner
1 - W.C. Sullivan
1 - Hall

December 3, 1959

GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.
SABOTAGE

SYNOPSIS:

Dasch, in "Eight Spies Against America," relates in three sections his experiences from his youth until the present time. Section one tells of his life in U.S. from 1922 until his return to Germany, which he claims was to secure a better job; his alleged anti-Nazi sympathies while in Germany; his acceptance of the sabotage mission allegedly in order to return to the U.S.; his sabotage training and the trip to the U.S.; and his contacts with the FBI. Section two covers the trial of the eight saboteurs involved in this case. Section three discusses his period in prison; his repatriation to Germany and his subsequent difficulties there; and the efforts made by Dasch and his wife to clear him and effect his return to the U.S.

Dasch alleges unfair treatment by the FBI, his principal allegations being that he was promised a pardon after six months and this promise was not fulfilled; that Mr. Hoover personally told him not to worry; that his part in the defeat of the sabotage mission was not properly portrayed at the trial of the saboteurs and that he has not been afforded proper treatment and recognition since. Facts are that before his trial Dasch was told he could have all of his activities pointed out at the trial and take his chances on the results or he could plead guilty and be sentenced and the FBI would recommend him for a pardon in about six months. Dasch, after originally agreeing to plead guilty, changed his mind and refused to cooperate. Information regarding Dasch's activities and contacts with the FBI was brought out at trial. Contacts with Director alleged by Dasch did not occur. Information regarding Dasch's activities and contacts with FBI available to public since 1945 when Attorney General released summary of the transcript of the trial and the complete transcript was available for press review.

"Eight Spies Against America," was published by Robert M. McBride Company, New York City, and released for sale 11-23-59. Copy enclosed. Files show that in 1939, FBI protested to Robert M. McBride and Company re use of pictures from FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and reproduction of FBI insignia in a book published by that company. Former confidential informant reported in 1938 that although one Robert McBride had nothing to do with communists, some communists obtained money by writing articles for McBride's magazine "Travel." In 1944, Robert M. McBride Publishers reportedly interested in publishing selection of Stalin's speeches.

Enclosure

92-10288

NOT RECORDED

126 DEC 18 1959

131
6 DEC 22 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 92-10288-384

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that "Eight Spies Against America" be placed in the FBI Library for reference purposes, but that a notation be placed in it by the Library that it should not be considered factual.

Addendum to memorandum
dated 12/3/59, GWH:pwf:djd

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
① - Baumgardner
1 - Hall

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: George John Dasch, Et al.

ADDENDUM

GWH:djd

12-8-59

Bufiles indicate that in a memorandum dated 6-25-42 former SA Duane L. Traynor reported that in a discussion with Dasch on that date in the presence of SAs N.D. Wills and F. G. Johnstone he told Dasch "that the worst he could expect would be that he would be sentenced as were the others, and that the best would be that after we had been successful in looking at all the ramifications of this case, he would be released and placed in touch with people who deal with propaganda in order that he might work out his own destiny. I informed him that of course we were desirous of treating him fairly and squarely, but I did not want him to feel that we had made him any promises.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: George John Dasch, Et Al.

In a memorandum dated 6-27-42, former ASAC T. J. Donegan reported that in the presence of SAs Traynor, Wills and Johnstone on that date, he told Dasch "that there are two courses of procedure open as far as he is concerned - (1) that he be treated differently at this time and we call to the attention of the Attorney General and the United States Attorney who will handle the matter the part he played in the case so that he could be given appropriate consideration; and (2) that he go along with the others, go into court and plead guilty and be sentenced to prison, and after a period of time in prison the Director would recommend to the Attorney General that he be given consideration for a Presidential pardon based upon the fact that he came directly to us and told us the whole story a short while after he arrived in the United States."

On 7-11-42 SA Wills testified before the Military Commission as follows:

"Question: (Colonel Ristine) Mr. Wills, were you present on Saturday, June 27, 1942, in the evening, with Mr. Donegan, Mr. Johnstone, and Mr. Traynor, and Mr. Dasch, when a proposal was made that he should plead guilty?

"Answer: (Agent Wills) I was.

"Question: (Ristine) And was it stated as a part of that proposal that after a plea of guilty, he should be sentenced and that during the trial, he should not divulge anything with respect to the agreement that was made, and that after the case had died down and for about, say three to six months, the FBI would get a Presidential Pardon for him?

"Answer: (Wills) That in substance is true."

"Question: (Attorney General) And did you, so far as you know yourself, when you were present, make him any promise of any kind?

"Answer: (Wills) No sir.

"Question: (Attorney General) With respect to what was to be done with him?

"Answer: (Wills) No sir.

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"Question: (Attorney General) Who indicated to him that he might wish to plead guilty?

"Answer: (Wills) Mr. Donegan.

"Question: (Attorney General) Mr. Donegan?

"Answer: (Wills) He talked to the defendant.

"Question: (Attorney General) And what did he say to him with reference to if he would plea what would happen, what was told him exactly?

"Answer: (Wills) As I recall the substance, he was told that if he appeared in Federal Court and entered his plea of guilty and be sentenced along with the other defendants, that after a period of about six months, efforts would be made to get a Presidential Warrant, or that he would get a Presidential Warrant -- a Presidential Pardon."

"Question: (Attorney General) Just what did you say to him that you would do if he did certain things? Did you promise him anything?

"Answer: (Wills) I promised him nothing.

"Question: (Attorney General) Did anybody promise him anything?

"Answer: (Wills) Yes sir. Mr. Donegan, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 27, told defendant Dasch that he would be indicted and appear before a Federal Court, that at that time he should enter his plea of guilty, or if he entered his plea of guilty and he was sentenced to prison along with the others, that through the F.B.I. a Presidential Pardon would be obtained for him."

On 7-20-42 SA Traynor testified before the Military Commission as follows:

" Q Mr. Traynor, when the proposal was made to Mr. Dasch that a plea be entered, coupled with the probable duration of his incarceration of six months, undoubtedly the F. B. I. did not consider that he was guilty with these other people, did it?

"A We knew very definitely he was guilty with the other people--that there was violation of the law--because he had

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participated therein.

"Q Do you mean to tell this Commission that in the estimation of the F. B. I., six months' incarceration was a suitable punishment for a man who was guilty-- equally guilty-- with these other defendants?

"A There was nothing ever said that he would be incarcerated for only six months.

"Q Do you mean by that that there was nothing said by you?

"A I know of nothing said by anybody that he would be incarcerated for only six months.

"Q You have not been present in the courtroom while the testimony was given, I take it?

"A No, sir."

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DETAILS:

"Eight Spies Against America," written by George J. Dasch, one of the eight subjects in this case, and published by Robert M. McBride Company, New York City, was released for sale 11-23-59. A copy has been obtained and is enclosed.

PUBLISHER

"Literary Market Place" for 1959 - 1960 lists the officers of Robert M. McBride Company, Incorporated, 235 Fourth Avenue, New York City as:

President	Robert M. McBride
Assistant to President	W. McBride Oberholtzer
Secretary and Treasurer	Ilseley Boone
Editor	Marshall Reid
Production Manager	T. Graydon Montague
Sales Manager	James A. Kelly
Publicity and Promotion	Mrs. Ruth Aidlin

On 9-30-38, former confidential informant [redacted] advised that while one Robert McBride had nothing to do with communists, they have used a magazine published by him, "Travel," to let worthy comrades who are writers pick up some quick money by placing articles in this magazine. (61-7566-1105)

In 1939, we engaged in correspondence with one Critchell Rimington of Robert M. McBride and Company vigorously objecting to use of photographs from the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and the reproduction of FBI insignia in a book "How To Be A G-Man" written by former SA Tom Tracy and Leon Turrou. (62-29324)

A Leaflet issued by the International Labor Defense in 1942 listed one Robert M. McBride as among "thousands of distinguished Americans" who had protested arrests in Oklahoma for criminal syndicalism. (61-10123-297)

New York Office files indicate that in 1944 the firm Robert M. McBride Publishers was interested in publishing a selection of the speeches of Stalin. (94-35671-10)

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Isley Boone appears to be identical with the subject of an Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter case, Bufile 71-1660. He was indicted for that offense 9-6-45 but the indictment was dismissed by the Government 4-8-46. No pertinent information regarding the other officers was located in Bureau files.

On 5-25-59, Constantine Seregin, editor, Robert M. McBride Company, wrote for information on the Dasch case in view of the contemplated publication of a book on the case. His request was refused by Bulet 6-4-59. Seregin was not identifiable in Bufiles. (71-1660-218)

CONTENTS OF BOOK

The tone of "Eight Spies Against America" is set in an opening chapter written in the third person. This portion recounts very briefly the landing of the eight saboteurs, their apprehension by the FBI, and the credit given the FBI for successfully foiling the sabotage expedition. It then asks if the FBI deserved this credit, was Dasch one of the great heroes of World War II or a coward who lacked the courage to attempt his mission, and has the FBI done justice to Dasch.

Section 1 - The Landing

In this section, Dasch relates his coming to the U. S. in 1922 as a stowaway; his marriage; subsequent trips to Germany; his application for U. S. citizenship, which was not completed; his return to Germany in 1941; his recruitment and training as a saboteur; his travel to the U. S. and his contacts with the FBI in New York and Washington. Dasch claims that he would describe himself as a socialist and that he detests communism although his being a communist was suggested at his trial. He states that he did not complete the process of becoming a U. S. citizen in 1939 because he had decided to return to Germany at the urging of his mother to obtain better employment. He claims that the Nazi regime irritated him although he worked for the German government and that his anti-Nazi sympathies were known to some of his fellow workers. He claims that he accepted the sabotage assignment

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in order to return to America and that he intended from the start to cause the mission to fail. He claims that upon arriving in New York he was in no hurry to report to Washington because he had the mission completely under control and felt that he should give the other men, including the group landing in Florida, a chance to give themselves up.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Pages 71 - 72:

Dasch states that while preparing for the sabotage mission, apparently in the Spring of 1942, the Germans let him read an account of the case involving William G. Sebald and his defection to the FBI.

Comment:

[redacted] espionage case in which the arrests were made in June, 1941. On page 140 of his statement to the FBI, Dasch discussed having read a file on the Sebald case before leaving Germany. (Copy of Dasch's statement)

b6
b7C

Page 111:

Dasch states that he decided against taking anyone to Washington with him when he came to Washington to report the sabotage mission to the Government to insure that the Government did not use him and then drop him as he thought it would be easy for the FBI to check on him and find that he was not a Nazi.

Comment:

Prior to the time Dasch first contacted the FBI, our files contained allegations received in March, 1941, that Dasch had left the U.S. for Russia to study communism or for espionage training. Based on such allegations, an investigation had been made by the New York Police Department at our request and no additional pertinent information developed. (98-10288-461)

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In connection with checking on Dasch after he was in custody, one individual in San Francisco did state that Dasch had spoken of Hitler as a blessing. (98-10288-314) In a letter to his wife, 7-15-45, Dasch stated that he returned to Germany in 1941 because the trip afforded him an opportunity to see Russia and he was willing to go back to Germany not to miss this chance, although returning to Germany was inviting suicide for a man of his political convictions, philosophy of life and sense of right and wrong. (98-10288-3484) Ernest Peter Burger, the other surviving saboteur, reached the point in 1943 where he considered Dasch a communist. (98-10288-2893)

Pages 114 - 116:

Dasch states that Burger suggested he make his intentions known to the FBI prior to going to Washington by calling the New York Office. Dasch states that he did so identifying himself as Franz Daniel Pastorius. He told an unidentified Agent that this was the name of a sabotage mission, four men of which had landed yesterday from a German submarine at Amagansett, Long Island, and that he would appear at the Washington Office of the FBI in a few days to give a full report. The Agent made no report to Washington.

Comment:

On 8-14-42, SA L. F. McWhorter, New York Office, received a call from an individual identifying himself as Frank Daniel Pastorius who advised that he had arrived from Germany two days ago and was leaving for Washington on Thursday or Friday and would talk to Mr. Hoover or his secretary. He wanted the New York Office to make a record of the fact that he had called and to notify Washington that he was coming. SA McWhorter wrote a memorandum for the file. (98-10288-27, 2139)

Pages 117 - 119:

Dasch states he was following Sebeld's example in going to the FBI but that before he left New York, Burger suggested that perhaps they should report to the military authorities and that he realized he could not walk right up to J. Edgar Hoover. Therefore,

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the morning after arriving in Washington, he called Government information and was referred to a Colonel Cramer. Cramer was out and while waiting for him, he called the FBI. Cramer then called him back and when he told Cramer he was the leader of the German saboteurs, Cramer urged him to come to him right away but Dasch told Cramer that the FBI was on the way to get him.

Comment:

In Dasch's statement he referred to the individual he first called in Washington as Colonel Cramer. (Copy of statement) A statement by Colonel E. F. Kramer regarding this call from Dasch was presented in evidence at the trial of the saboteurs. Our files do not presently contain a copy of the transcript of the trial. (98-10288-1773)

Pages 119 - 123:

Dasch states that when he arrived at FBI headquarters, he asked for Mr. Hoover but was taken before a Mr. Ladd, who was accompanied by a Mr. Traynor. They did not take him seriously until he referred to the Sebald case and also dumped \$84,000 in cash from his suitcase on the desk in the office. With this money there was a note reading "This money I took from Hitler in the hope that it would be used toward his defeat. George John Dasch."

Comment:

On 6-19-42, Dasch talked to SA Duane L. Traynor telephonically by reference from the Director's Office. He was brought to the Bureau by Agents from the Washington Field Office and was interviewed by Traynor. (98-10288-128) The Sebald case is discussed on page 140 of Dasch's statement, dictated 6-22-42, although the wording indicates Dasch had mentioned it previously. (Copy of statement) As of 11:50 a.m., 6-19-42, Washington Field Office Agents had checked Dasch's hotel room without his knowledge and found what appeared to be \$82,350. (98-10288-72) Dasch exhibited this money to Traynor after 11:30 p.m., 6-19-42. (98-10288-128) With this money was a note dated 6-18-42 reading "Content \$82,350, money from German government

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for their purpose, but to be used to fight their Nazis" signed Geo. J. Dasch, alias George J. Davis, alias Franz Pastorius. (98-10288-2139, 2082) Dasch turned this money over to the FBI on 6-25-42 and the actual amount of money in his possession was determined to be \$82,550. (98-10288-2139)

Section 2 - The Trial

In this section Dasch discusses the period he was in the custody of the FBI in Washington and New York and the trial and conviction of the eight saboteurs.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Pages 127 - 131 and 133 - 134:

Dasch states that he spent eight days dictating a 265 page statement in the presence of Mr. Ladd and Mr. Traynor and that SAs Johnstone and Willis were assigned to guard him. He started with 1939 and gave a complete chronological review giving the facts as quickly as he could recall them, not only of the sabotage case but also of other Nazi plots; the flight of Hess to England and the operations of German submarines. When he signed the pages of his statement, he noted that some of them were not clear but the Agents brushed aside his comments.

Comment:

Dasch started dictating his statement of 254 type-written pages on 6-19-42 and signed it on 6-25-42. SA Traynor was present during the entire period and SAs Frank W. Johnstone and Norval D. Willis were present during a part of his dictation and when he read the statement, corrected it in his own handwriting and signed each page. The statement does not indicate that former Assistant Director D. M. Ladd was present and on page 57-B (dictated 6-20-42), Dasch asked if he would have the opportunity to meet Mr. Ladd and Mr. Hoover. (98-10288-128 and 2139 and copy of statement)

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Page 127:

Dasch states that he brought the story of the sabotage mission to the FBI but Burger located the other six saboteurs for the FBI, giving them the addresses of Heinck and Quirin and the habits and plans of the others.

Comment:

Burger was located in New York City through information from Dasch and Richard Quirin and Heinrich Harm Heinck were located through a surveillance of Burger. Edward John Kerling was located through surveillance of a contact named in secret writing on a handkerchief in the possession of Dasch and Werner Thiel was located through a surveillance of Kerling. Hermann Neubauer was identified by Dasch and located through surveillances in Chicago. Herbert Haupt was identified through information from Dasch and Kerling and located by surveillances in Chicago. (98-10288-2139)

This statement by Dasch does not agree with the rest of the book in that Dasch is not attempting to take the credit in this instance. This may be due to a desire by Dasch to avoid retaliation against him in Germany for the deaths of the six executed saboteurs.

Page 129:

Dasch states that the silk handkerchief with his contacts on it in secret ink was one of the first things given the FBI but he could not recall the formula for developing it. Finally the Laboratory discovered the solution which worked.

Comment:

Dasch turned over this handkerchief on 6-19-42 but claimed to be unable to recall the formula necessary to bring out the secret writing. He delayed for about 48 hours in advising that ammonia fumes were to be used. (98-10288-2139 and 3370)

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Pages 131 - 133:

Dasch states, in discussing his original interrogation by the FBI, that the information he furnished regarding submarines was of enormous value to the Navy; that Army and Navy intelligence men thanked him for the information he gave them and that Navy was particularly happy when he was able to point out the type of code machine used on the German submarine on which he came to the U.S.

Comment:

Dasch was not interviewed by Army and Navy representatives during his interrogation in Washington. (Copy of statement) On 11-19-42, Dasch was interviewed by Bureau Agents and a representative of the Bureau of Prisons at Danbury, Connecticut. He was shown a cipher machine to see if it was similar to the one on the submarine on which he came to the U.S. and stated that it was. This information was furnished the Navy by Bulet. (98-10288-2550)

Page 131:

Dasch states that Traynor, Ladd and he had a number of conversations which were not made a part of the record on how to handle things so the Nazis did not learn of his role in the collapse of the sabotage mission, that the trial of the other saboteurs was discussed and that he was told there had been no decision on how he would fit in the picture but that they at no time suggested he would be tried for a crime.

Comment:

The file indicates only two contacts by Dasch with Mr. Ladd and no discussions such as those alleged by Dasch. On 6-25-42, he was taken to Mr. Ladd's office in order that he might see Mr. Ladd before going to New York City. At that time Dasch asked Mr. Ladd if he had read all of Dasch's "stuff" and was told he had not. (98-10288-356) On 8-12-42, Mr. Ladd and Mr. Traynor interviewed Dasch at the District of Columbia jail. No promises were made to him but it was pointed out to him that he ought to steel himself

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to serving 30 years and that anything better would come as surprise and he could feel better therefor. This was after his conviction. (98-10288-1444)

On 6-25-42, in the presence of SAs Wills and Johnstone, SA Traynor advised Dasch that the worst he could expect would be that he would be sentenced as were the other saboteurs and that the best would be that after we had been successful in looking at all ramifications of the case, he would be released and placed in touch with persons who deal with propaganda. Traynor informed Dasch that we were desirous of treating him fairly and squarely but he did not want Dasch to feel that he had made him any promises. (98-10288-1361)

Pages 132 and 135:

Dasch states that he was assured by Ladd and Traynor that his name or picture would not appear in the newspapers but that later in New York he saw a guard reading a newspaper which carried a full-page picture of him.

Comment:

The file does not indicate that any such assurances were given him. There were discussions with Dasch regarding attempting to protect him and his family from retaliation by the Germans by covering up his part in the apprehension of the other saboteurs. (98-10288-128)

Page 132:

Dasch states that he was promised by Ladd and Traynor that they would get his wife released from internment in Bermuda as soon as possible.

Comment:

The file does not indicate any such assurances. On 6-27-42, Dasch brought up with ASAC Thomas J. Donagan and SAs Traynor, Johnstone and Wills in New York the question of his wife who was

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interned in Bermuda. Donegan told him that he should not consider this at this time as any actions taken with reference to this would only arouse the suspicions of the Germans and that appropriate consideration could be given to this after he had spent some time in prison and after appropriate arrangements had been made as to his future activities. (98-10288-1361)

Pages 133 and 134:

Dasch states that he agreed to go to New York from Washington in order that some of the other saboteurs who were not talking would realize all were in custody and the mission was dead. He signed a waiver to go to New York without being arrested and a waiver of a hearing, thus there was no document of public record to show that he had been in Washington before his arrest in New York.

Comment:

The file does not indicate that Dasch was removed to New York to induce the other saboteurs to talk but rather that this step was taken to protect him by treating him the same as the other prisoners and not disclosing his contacts with the FBI. (98-10288-128) However, when Dasch later changed his mind and did not plead guilty at the trial, the facts regarding his contacts with the FBI in Washington and New York were brought out fully at his trial. (98-10288-1773)

Pages 135 - 138:

Dasch states that in New York SA Trayner, in the presence of SA Johnstone, ASAC Donegan and possibly SA Wills, told him that in order to fool the Nazis it would be necessary for him to be tried with the other saboteurs; that the Nazis must not find out about the tip-off from him and that he must plead guilty but within six months after the trial he would receive a full Presidential pardon. Dasch states that he agreed to plead guilty at this time.

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Comment:

On 6-27-42, in the presence of SAs Traynor, Johnstone and Wills, ASAC Donegan advised Dasch that two courses of action were open as far as Dasch was concerned - (1) that he be treated differently at this time and we call to the attention of the Attorney General and U.S. Attorney the part he played so that he could be given appropriate consideration; or (2) that he go into court, plead guilty and be sentenced to prison and after a period of time the Director would recommend to the Attorney General that he be given consideration for a Presidential pardon. Dasch stated that he wanted to plead guilty and be sentenced with the understanding that efforts would be made to obtaining a pardon for him. (98-10288-164) SA Wills testified at the trial regarding this discussion with Dasch and that a period of six months' incarceration was discussed. (98-10288-385)

Page 136:

Dasch states that about 7-3-42 an Agent gave him a piece of paper and told him he was to be tried by a secret military tribunal. He asked to see ASAC Donegan and asked him why it was necessary for him to plead guilty as the trial was to be secret. Donegan told him that he had nothing to do with it and the same went with the agreement he had reached with Traynor. Dasch alleges that Donegan's harsh attitude made him mad and if Mr. Hoover ever found him a thorn in his side later on he could blame the start of it in the way Donegan handled him that morning.

Comment:

A copy of the military charges against Dasch was served on him by SA M. R. Griffin on 7-3-42. (98-10288-2139) On 6-28-42, SA Wills was advised by ASAC Donegan that Dasch had changed his mind about pleading guilty. Dasch then told SAs Wills and Johnstone that he wanted to come out in the open and admit his part in the affair. Dasch asked about a lawyer and was told that he would be given the benefit of legal advice at the proper time.

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On 7-1-42, Dasch requested to see ASAC Denegan regarding his legal status. He was visited in his cell in the New York Office by former Assistant Director Connelley and SA Wills. Mr. Connelley told Dasch that he was being held to appear before a court or tribunal. Dasch claimed that he had committed no crime and Mr. Connelley told him that he was guilty of coming into the country with the saboteurs and being in the country illegally. Dasch stated that he would not testify for the Government and was somewhat belligerent in his attitude. (98-10288-1361)

Pages 143 - 147 and 167:

Dasch states that after the saboteurs were returned to Washington, he met with the then Attorney General Francis C. Biddle, the then Assistant Attorney General Thomas C. Clark, Mr. Hoover, Major General Myron C. Cramer, Brigadier General Albert L. Cox, and one other officer. Biddle asked him to plead guilty although both Biddle and the Director told him they knew he was not guilty. Dasch asked Mr. Hoover if the agreement with Traynor still stood and was told that it did although Mr. Hoover declined to specify what the agreement was. Dasch declined to plead guilty and requested a lawyer. A day or two later, Mr. Hoover visited him and told him not to worry and that he would see that a good lawyer was appointed for him. Dasch alleges that he next saw Mr. Hoover just after the trial had concluded in the Department of Justice building. Dasch alleges that he called to the Director, "Mr. Hoover, aren't you really ashamed of yourself?" An FBI Agent walking nearby struck him on the face and knocked him to the floor.

Comment:

These statements of Dasch are a fragment of his imagination. H.

The file does not indicate such contacts by Dasch with the Director. On 8-1-42, Dasch complained to former Assistant Director Glavin and former Inspector Gurnea that he had been here (Washington) over a month and the Director had not even spoken to him. (98-10288-1210) While talking to SA Traynor on 10-19-42, Dasch stated that he had seen Mr. Hoover twice and was given to understand that he would be looked out for. No details are given regarding these alleged meetings. (98-10288-2134)

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Page 151:

Dasch states that today, 15 years later, the record of the trial of the saboteurs remains a closely guarded secret.

Comment:

On 11-8-45, the Attorney General released to the press a summary of the transcript of the trial of the saboteurs, including the fact that Dasch contacted the FBI. This summary was accompanied by a statement which amplified information regarding Dasch's telephone call to the New York Office and his contact with the FBI in Washington. A note on the summary of the transcript indicated that the complete transcript was available in Room 5119 of the Department for review. (98-10288-3512 and 3529)

Page 157:

Dasch states that the FBI Agent in New York who had taken the first call from him testified that Dasch had made threats against the U.S. and that the Agent had tossed his notes in the wastebasket.

Comment:

The file does not contain a transcript of the testimony of SA McWhorter. The information recorded regarding this call does not indicate threats by Dasch and does indicate that he wrote a memorandum for the file. (98-10288-27 and 2139)

Page 157:

Dasch states that former Attorney General Biddle never mentioned the \$80,000 which Dasch turned over to the FBI in Washington.

Comment:

Our file does not contain a transcript of the trial but does indicate that SAs Wills and Traynor testified regarding the \$82,550 turned over by Dasch to the FBI. (98-10288-2080 and 3512)

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Page 157:

Dasch alleges that SAs Johnstone and Wills testified that they arrested him in New York City and that he had made a confession and later altered it although they had not been present when he dictated his original report. They did not mention the promise to him of a full pardon in six months.

Comment:

not connected

Dasch was held in protective custody in Washington from 6-19-42 to 6-25-42 when he was removed to New York City where he was then held in actual physical arrest. The pertinent portions of Dasch's statement at Washington, which had included much extraneous material in connection with the actual sabotage mission, were incorporated in a much briefer statement for his signature at New York by SAs Johnstone and Wills. Dasch refused to sign this additional statement and made objections to certain portions of it. SAs Johnstone and Wills had been present when Dasch dictated a portion of his original statement and when he read and approved the entire statement. (98-10288-2139) SA Wills testified regarding ASAC Donegan's discussion with Dasch during which Dasch was told that if he pleaded guilty we would recommend a pardon in about six months. (98-10288-388) SA Johnstone did not testify at the trial. (95-10288-1773)

Page 159:

Dasch alleges that his original statement to the FBI was only produced at the trial at his insistence after the commission had overruled objection by former Attorney General Biddle and that while it was being read over a period of two full days the Attorney General and Mr. Hoover saved themselves the embarrassment of listening to it by leaving the room.

Comment:

Our file does not contain a transcript of the trial nor any record of those in attendance each day. A transcript of the proceedings on 7-20-42, which is available, indicates that

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the Attorney General had objected to the placing of Dasch's statement in the record as an attempt by the defense to get into the record a self-serving statement so the defense would not be compelled to put the accused on the stand. (98-10288-2082)

Page 169:

Dasch alleges that in December, 1945, Norman Thomas, who had taken an interest in the case, wrote Mrs. Dasch that John Finerty of the Civil Liberties Union had discussed the case with one of the chiefs of the FBI. Finerty had been told that Dasch's arguments were fully presented to the commission. His conduct admitted two interpretations of Dasch's activities, the one given by Dasch and the other that he made a last minute change in plans due to fear and contacted the FBI, which was the interpretation accepted by the commission.

Comment:

The file does not indicate such a discussion by Finerty with the Bureau. In a letter to the Bureau 4-12-46, Norman Thomas stated that he understood that the court had held that Dasch's voluntary confession was inspired by fear but did not indicate where he had obtained such information. (98-10288-3573)

Section 3 - The Struggle For Freedom

In this section Dasch discusses his period in prison, his repatriation to Germany in 1948, his difficulties in Germany since that time and the efforts of Dasch and his wife to effect his return to the United States.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

Pages 176-177:

Dasch alleges that shortly after the trial FBI Agents visited him and wanted him to testify in trials of the persons involved with the saboteurs. He refused and without his testimony, the Government was unable to make treason charges stick against these people.

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Comment:

On 8-17-42, SAs C. F. Lanham and D. L. Traynor told Dasch that we might want him to testify at future trials and he expressed a willingness to testify if the trials were secret. (98-10288-1581) On 8-18-42, Dasch agreed to testify in open court. (98-10288-1562) However, Dasch was not used as a witness in the trials of the accomplices of the saboteurs as the FBI recommended that he not be used as a witness. (98-10288-2175, 2227)

Page 177:

Dasch states that he continued to give information to the FBI while he was held in Washington and Danbury, Connecticut, but that when the FBI had decided that he and Burger had been squeezed dry they were transferred to Atlanta.

Comment:

Dasch was interviewed by the Bureau on a number of occasions and furnished information, not only while being held in Washington and Danbury, but also after he and Burger had been transferred to Atlanta. (98-10288-2194, 2550, 2662, 2666, 2681, 2709, 2807, 2956 and 3394) Dasch was held in Washington while Burger testified in Chicago and in Danbury while Burger testified in New York. On 2-15-43, they were transferred to Atlanta. These transfers were at the discretion of the Bureau of Prisons, although we did point out objections to their being confined in Alcatraz. (98-10288-2223, 2240, 2497 and 2712)

Pages 182 - 185:

Dasch states that in November, 1945, the then Attorney General Tom Clark released an account of the case which included an acknowledgment that Dasch had voluntarily gone to the FBI and excerpts from the trial testimony but presented an incomplete picture of that procedure and that he could not imagine why the Attorney General did this and it was once suggested to him it had been done to needle the FBI. He quotes an article, dated 11-8-45, from the "New York Daily News" of 11-9-45 alleging that there were differences of opinion between the Attorney General and the FBI regarding the material to be released.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Comment:

On 11-8-45, the Department released to the press a summary of the transcript of the trial of the saboteurs. This summary indicated that the complete stenographic transcript of the trial was available for review in Room 5119 of the Department. At the request of the Attorney General, ~~was~~ reviewed this summary before it was released and by letter 11-3-45, suggested certain changes. By letter to the Attorney General 11-7-45, we pointed out that we had been informed that a representative of "Newsweek" had obtained a copy of the summary before it was revised and that it was unfortunate that the material had been handled in such a manner by the Department. At the time the summary of the transcript was released, the Attorney General also released a statement at our suggestion which amplified the information regarding Dasch's telephone call to the New York Office and his contact with the FBI in Washington. (98-10288-3510, 3512, 3517 and 3529)

Page 192:

Dasch states that while changing trains in Chicago in 1948 at the time he was being sent from Leavenworth to New York en route to Germany, squads of FBI Agents swarmed all over the place.

Comment:

The file of this case does not indicate that the FBI covered Dasch's travel through Chicago.

Page 229:

Dasch states that on 4-24-54 he wrote to Mr. Hoover, pointed out the difficulties he was experiencing in Germany and asked him, because of his full knowledge of the case, to take an interest in his present plight. Mr. Hoover never answered the letter.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: GEORGE JOHN DASCH, ET AL.

Comment:

This letter from Dasch was not answered in view of his attitude and activities since his return to Germany. (98-10288-3763)

Page 233:

Dasch states that his wife (apparently in 1955) wrote to a variety of Government officials in his behalf but Mr. Hoover never answered her letter.

Comment:

By letter 7-7-55, Mrs. Dasch furnished the Bureau a copy of a letter to the President dated 7-7-55. Her letter was not acknowledged in view of the claims being made by her and Dasch. (98-10288-3794)

Page 235:

Dasch states that on 5-10-56 Norman Thomas wrote Mrs. Dasch that he had seen a "pretty high up FBI man" and had been told that some of the people, at least in the FBI, were angry because Dasch criticized the U.S. in the communist zone of Germany.

Comment:

Norman Thomas conferred with Mr. L. B. Nichols on 4-28-56 and mentioned his interest in the Dasch case. Mr. Nichols told Thomas that Dasch had been sentenced to be executed, that the Director had recommended leniency, that Dasch's sentence had been commuted when he was deported, and that Dasch immediately went to the Russian zone (of Germany). He asked Thomas if this were the type of person that he was trying to get into the U.S. (98-10288-33) A draft of a review of "The FBI Story" by Norman Thomas, obtained by Mr. Nichols about 1-24-57, indicates that Thomas was told by the Department of Justice that it had denied further consideration to Dasch because he had publicly complained about the U.S. in East Germany. (61-10767-35)

Title of Book

"THE BANE OF CONSCIENCE"

Author

Nikolai Khokhlov

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for review

Book review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☒ Domestic Intelligence Division
☐ Central Research, Room 7627
☒ Espionage, Room 2714
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509
☐ Liaison, Room 7641
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250

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file

- ☐ Identification Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Training & Inspection Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Administrative Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Files & Communications Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Investigative Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Laboratory Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Crime Records Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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~~NOT RECORDED~~

16 OCT 15 1959

Selection B

NOT RECORDED

Nature of Book: "The author tells of his experiences as a member of the M.K.V.L. and M.V.L., of his decision to leave the Soviet Service and of his efforts to bring over his wife and son."

The New York Times, Friday, October 9, 1959

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62-46855-

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

62-6855-15

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE November 27, 1959

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ROGER TOUHY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS:

"The Stolen Years" by Roger Touhy and Ray Brennan has been reviewed at the Bureau. It contains several references to the FBI, the most pertinent of which contain allegations by Touhy that the FBI was responsible for his spinal injuries incurred in 1933. The book is basically an attempt to establish himself as an honest bootlegger and a person victimized by a Chicago police captain because of his activities in the bootlegging business. The charges Touhy has made against the FBI prompted the Bureau to request Chicago Office to thoroughly review all references to this matter. Chicago Office teletypes of 11-24 and 25-59 indicate charges unfounded. Interrogation of Touhy by a doctor in 1934 reflected no charges or complaints by Touhy regarding his back. Touhy has history of nervous condition and palsy. In civil suit against Director and others in 1952, Touhy charged a conspiracy to deprive him of constitutional rights, but made no mention of any physical abuses. Facts regarding physical condition of Touhy set forth. Warden, Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, has complete physical record of Touhy during his long confinement, including X-rays, which he will keep if Bureau so desires. Believed advisable to retain these records.

Only 10,000 copies of Touhy's book printed to be retailed at \$4.50. Not believed book will be reprinted. Any public statements refuting Touhy's charges would only serve to inflame this matter. Request for retractions from publisher or from National Broadcasting Company (as result of film clip shown on Dave Garraway show, 11-24-59, wherein Touhy claimed that spinal injury resulted from FBI beating) would revive this matter. Radio report last night indicated John "Take the Barber" Factor intends to sue publisher of Touhy's book for slanderous and unfounded allegations book contains.

Enclosure Teletype Unit 11-27-59

1 - Mr. Belmont (detached)

NOT RECORDED

133 DEC 7 1959

(See recommendations next page)

10 DEC 4 1959

102

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-10-59

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That no public statement be issued refuting Touhy's allegations for reasons indicated above.

✓ S R₂

(2) That the attached teletype be sent to the Chicago Office instructing that office to request the Warden of the Stateville Penitentiary to retain all medical records and X-rays of Touhy.

✓ S R₂

W
X

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

DETAILS

This memorandum is submitted in response to the Director's inquiries concerning allegations made by Touhy in his book, "The Stolen Years," as to mistreatment by FBI Agents.

"THE STOLEN YEARS" BY ROGER TOUHY:

The Bureau has obtained a copy of "The Stolen Years" by Roger Touhy and Ray Brennan. This book contains several direct references to the FBI on pages 33, 40, 46, 47, 113, 118-122, 124-125, 128, 193, 226, 254, 261, 264 and 266. The majority of the references to the FBI are general in nature; however, the mentions of the FBI on pages 118-122 and 226 are pertinent.

On pages 118-122, Touhy relates the series of events following the collision of his car with a telephone pole in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, in the Summer of 1933, which culminated with the charges against him and his associates for the kidnaping of William Hamm, Jr., in Saint Paul, Minnesota. Touhy relates that after having been taken from Elkhorn to Chicago in connection with the investigation, he was returned to Elkhorn where warrants charging the kidnaping of Hamm were read, and that following this the Government took him and his associates in chains from Elkhorn to the county jail at Milwaukee. He makes general references to physical and mental abuse, as well as a claim that he was not permitted to consult with an attorney. Specifically, the following paragraphs are quoted:

I went into the jail in excellent physical shape. When I came out, I was 25 pounds lighter, three vertebrae in my upper spine were fractured and seven of my teeth had been knocked out. Part of the FBI's rehabilitation-of-prisoners system, I supposed. All of the men who gave me the treatment were strangers to me.

"They questioned me day and night, abused me, beat me up and demanded that I confess the Hamm kidnaping. Never was I allowed to rest for more than half an hour. If I was asleep when a team of interrogators arrived at my cell, they would slug me around and bang me against the wall. I trained myself to sleep for 20 minutes, and be on my feet for the questioners."

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

Touhy next refers to this alleged mistreatment on page 226 of his book in his narration of the difficulties of the time he spent in prison, claiming that his "souvenirs from the F.B.I. boys--spinal injuries--gave me hell. The prison doctors made X rays and sent the plates to Chicago to be read by experts."

Touhy's book in general appears to be an effort to free himself of the stigma of kidnaper. He engages in a recital of events of his early life and how he was drawn into the bootlegging racket. He admits he was not a saint and claims that he never kidnaped, killed, robbed or stole and did not associate knowingly with killers, although he accepted such people as unavoidable evils in connection with his union friends and their fight against the Capone mob. Touhy would have his reader believe that he was an "honest" bootlegger who made a quality beer during prohibition days and endeavored to market his product in as a legitimate manner as was possible under the prohibition laws. He relates various incidents whereby he incurred the enmity of Al Capone and members of his gang, which he would have the reader believe eventually led to his being convicted of the kidnaping of John (Jake the Barber) Factor. It is also alleged that this was furthered because he incurred the enmity of former Chicago Police Captain Dan Gilbert when he embarrassed Gilbert during prohibition days.

Touhy presents in his book various arguments that the kidnaping of Factor was actually a hoax engineered by Factor in the furtherance of his efforts to avoid extradition to England where he was wanted as a swindler, and that Touhy was brought into the case because of the enmity of Dan Gilbert. All of these arguments have been repeatedly aired by Touhy in his efforts to win release through court action during the past years and found by the courts to be without substantiation.

TOUHY'S PHYSICAL CONDITION:

As indicated above, Touhy had made the allegation that his back was injured by FBI Agents when they had him in custody in 1933.

It will be recalled that a film clip of Touhy being interviewed on his release on parole from prison was shown on NBC's Dave Garroway "Today" show on the morning of November 24, 1959. In connection with his future plans, Touhy made reference to his "physical condition" and indicated the FBI was responsible for his spinal injury. He said he did not know who the Agent was who was responsible and added, "They don't introduce themselves when they are slugging you."

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

THE FACTS:

In response to a Bureau request, the Chicago Office submitted a teletype on November 24 which indicated that a thorough review by the Chicago Office of the Hamm kidnaping case, the Factor kidnaping case, the Touhy escape file and other Touhy files to date has turned up only the following with reference to Touhy's physical condition.

A Chicago report dated 11-1-33 captioned "William Sharkey, with aliases, et al; John Factor--Victim; Kidnaping" indicates Touhy admitted that he has the same nervous ailment which afflicted his brother Thomas (page 92 of Chicago report). In Chicago letter to Birmingham Office dated 12-2-33, it was stated that a doctor told a postal inspector that Thomas Touhy has palsy. In a memorandum dated 10-26-42, which apparently was a press release in connection with the escape of Roger Touhy, et al. from the Stateville Penitentiary on 10-9-42, described Touhy as having "tendency to jiggle his head nervously as he talks because of a one broken vertebrae." A memorandum in the Chicago file of the Touhy case reflects an interview of Touhy on 12-30-42 by Special Agents R. J. Driscoll and J. F. Hennessey, in which Touhy refused to answer questions because the FBI had mistreated him while in Federal custody in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Special Agent Driscoll, presently assigned to Chicago Office, advises that Touhy refused to enlarge this statement.

On October 24, 1952, Touhy filed a civil suit against the Director and others for \$1,500,000 in damages, charging a conspiracy to deprive him of certain constitutional rights. In his complaint, Touhy made no mention of any physical abuse.

By teletype dated November 25, 1959, the Chicago Office indicated a further search of the files of that office located a copy of a letter from Touhy to his wife, in which Touhy stated, "I am feeling all right and my nerves are settled." (1953)

Chicago report dated 2-15-34 in the John Factor kidnaping case mentioned that Touhy was given a mental examination in Cook County. A copy of the report of this examination made on December 7, 1933 reflects the following:

"To the question, 'You are feeling all right?', Touhy replied, 'All right.' Asked 'No complaints at all,' he said, 'No.' When asked, 'No

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

operations or injuries,' Touhy answered, 'No.'" He stated he had no physical complaints, headaches or dizziness, but he is naturally nervous. The examiner, Dr. Harry D. Hoffman, Director of Behavior Clinic of Criminal Court of Cook County, Illinois, found no cranial nerve involvement, muscular power normal, and no signs of any abrasions or contusions. He noted that Touhy constantly gnawed his teeth and had marked tremor of facial muscles.

A review of Touhy's medical history at Stateville Penitentiary on November 25, 1950, disclosed that Touhy's first complaint of the spine was made on May 3, 1934, when an X-ray showed old chip fractures of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae. On the same date, a notation was made that spasmodic contraction of facial and neck muscles is due to old trauma or injury. In an interview with the prison psychiatrist on May 6, 1945, the medical history report shows that Touhy said that "he had fractured neck since I been arrested, six weeks torture. There was fracture about one or one and one-half inches long. Where there is dampness in air, I can feel it. I had a head twitch five or six years ago but it has improved." The psychiatrist was impressed that Touhy was a clever individual, though not too bright intellectually but with a native shrewdness used often to get an advantage. It is also indicated that although Touhy was inclined to exaggerate his symptoms, he had some basis for neck symptoms. X-rays showed he has osteo arthritis or cervical spine which undoubtedly produces pain in dampness.

On November 10, 1953, in an X-ray request, Touhy claimed his back was fractured in 1933. The X-ray finding was minimal osteo arthritic lipping of bodies of cervical vertebrae. Medical progress reports in 1957 and 1959 show no injuries.

Warden Ragen of Stateville Penitentiary has offered to have the prison physician submit a medical report on Touhy if the Bureau desires one and will retain the X-ray pictures if the Bureau needs them. Normally, the X-rays are destroyed after a prisoner is discharged.

OBSERVATIONS:

A check of the criminal record of Touhy maintained in the Identification Division reflects only one arrest of Touhy prior to his arrest for kidnapping in July, 1933. In March, 1933, he had been arrested in Florida for investigation and for possession of a machine gun. Aside from the arrest of Touhy and his gang

Rosen to Director Memorandum
Re: Roger Touhy

for the Hamm and Factor kidnappings, there is little in Bureau files showing the early background of Touhy which could be used to show the public this individual's true character.

Since there is no basis in fact for Touhy's complaint about physical injury and since only 10,000 copies of this book have been printed to retail at \$4.50 and which will probably not be reprinted, it is believed advisable to take no direct action in publicly refuting Touhy's allegations. To do so would again stir up this controversy and provide fodder for the press. It is believed that any request for a retraction from the National Broadcasting Company or a retraction from the publisher of "The Stolen Years" would only serve to add to the public interest in this book.

It was noted on an NBC radio program last night which carried a report emanating from Chicago that Touhy is again responsible for "bootlegging." The commentator based this comment on the fact that John Factor has publicly announced he intends to sue the publisher of Touhy's book for the libelous and slanderous statements it contains. As a result, according to the commentator, the book dealers have put the book under the counter and are now "bootlegging" it.

The observations and recommendations set forth in this memorandum are concurred in entirely by the Crime Records Division.

1 - A. M. Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - J. S. Johnson

2 - Original and copy
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - 62-46855

SAC, New York

November 30, 1959

Director, FBI (62-33413)

THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM
BY DAVID A. SHANNON
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReBulet dated 8/11/59, above caption.

Disregard request in relet to obtain copy of captioned book. Book obtained locally.

AMB:nji
(7)

NOTE: See memo Sullivan to Mohr dated 11/30/59 captioned "The Decline of American Communism" by David A. Shannon; Book Reviews" AMB:aml.

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Legal Attache, London

January 18, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-yellow file copy
2-Original & copy
1-Section tickler
1-J. S. Johnson, 331, OPO
1-A. M. Butler

FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N. S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U. S. A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

According to information carried in New Times, Vol. 1, (1-6-60) an English translation of captioned book will be available soon. Book is published by the State Publishers of Political Literature, Moscow, 1959.

You should be alert for English translation of captioned book, and forward two copies of the translation to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section, when available.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review) - *Det. Fur*

NOTE ON YELLOW:

English translation requested by SA C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for reference purposes.

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62-46855-59

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EX-117

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TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 22, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: **BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Tolson _____
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 Malone _____
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 W.C. Sullivan _____
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 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

In my memorandum in captioned matter dated July 29, 1959, it was indicated we would continue to closely evaluate the work of the newly established Book Review Control Desk and would submit a status report on the operation of the Desk in another six-month period.

Origin

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, to serve as a focal point of information concerning book reviews at the Seat of Government and to eliminate duplication in the purchases of books and the number of reviews being conducted.

Scope of Responsibility

The responsibilities of the newly established Desk cover: (1) recommendations concerning books to be ordered for review, (2) recommendations concerning the Division which should conduct the review, and (3) maintenance of records of book review assignments pending, completed reviews, and other information pertinent to each review.

Adequacy of Instructions

On January 21, 1959, a memorandum was prepared for all Bureau officials and supervisors which set forth instructions concerning the handling of reviews and manner in which they were to be coordinated by the Book Review Control Desk. A follow-up memorandum was prepared for all Division heads on February 24, 1959, emphasizing the need for all supervisors to be alerted to and to familiarize themselves with the instructions. In November, 1959, the instructions were incorporated in the Supervisors' Manual.

CDB:aml

(6)

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Section Policy Folder
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

JAN 29 1960

REC-28

FBI FILE

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control Desk Evaluation

Control

A main control file (62-46855) was established to maintain record of all book reviews. This is checked monthly to insure that all Bureau supervisors handling reviews are complying with existing instructions. A card index system is maintained concerning each review showing the title, author, official who ordered review, Section to which review was assigned, and completion date. The index cards are maintained for a period of one year to resolve inquiries. Tickler copies of reviews conducted are maintained 60 days for reference purposes.

In regard to the purchase of books, the final decision, of course, rests with the Administrative Division which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Coordinated

During 1959, a total of 46 books was requested by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Forty-three books were reviewed and three retained for reference. Another 29 books were received at the Bureau from outside sources, five of which were reviewed and 24 deemed only of value for retention as reference material. At the present time, eight book reviews are in the process of being done, and one book is on order for review. It is interesting to note that in 1959, the Domestic Intelligence Division did 29 book reviews, 21 of which were done by the Central Research Section.

Over-All Value

The operation of the Book Review Control Desk is of value in that it:

1. Permits immediate determination as to whether anyone at the Seat of Government has done or is in the process of doing a book review
2. Eliminates duplication of purchases of books for review as well as duplication of reviews
3. Enables Seat of Government personnel to quickly obtain copies of book reviews for reference

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Book Review Control Desk Evaluation

Cost of Operation

The establishment of the Desk has not added any significant cost to the Bureau's operations. The work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Further Action

The Central Research Section will continue to closely evaluate the work of the Book Review Control Desk to be alert for further streamlining procedures in its operation. At present, no changes are deemed to be warranted. In six months, another status report will be submitted.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

CH

SAC, New York

2-Original & copy

1-yellow file copy

1-Section tickler

1-A. M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46355) 1-J. S. Johnson

1-D. J. Hanning

1-E. T. Turner

STALIN AND THE SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY

By Abdurakhman Artozhyanov;

THE JUVENILE IN DELINQUENT SOCIETY

By Dr. Milton L. Barrow

BOOK REVIEWS

January 5, 1960

You should ~~discreetly~~ obtain one copy of the book Stalin and the Soviet Communist Party: A Study in the Technology of Power (1), published December 8, 1958, by Frederick Praeger, 15 West 47th Street, New York 36, New York, at \$6.00.

You should also ~~discreetly~~ attempt to obtain one copy of the book The Juvenile in Delinquent Society (2) which was published in 1934 by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. The price of this book is not known.

The above two books should be forwarded to the Bureau by routing slip marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Book No. #1 is being obtained for reference for SA E. T. Turner; book No. #2 is being obtained at the request of SA D. G. Hanning, Crime Records Division.

The above books are not available in the Bureau Library nor were they available at S. Kamm Song Company or Brentano's.

AMB:aml

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY SECTION

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Author Rates Premier As Red 'Grave Digger'

By EARL H. VOSS
 Star Staff Writer

Soviet Premier Khrushchev will probably go down in history as the "gravedigger" of the Communist regime in Russia, in the judgment of a former colleague now considered the outstanding Soviet emigre authority on Stalinism.

Abdurakhman Avtorkhanov, who moved in the highest Bolshevik circles at the time Josef Stalin was grasping power in the Soviet Union, believes with Molotov and Kaganovich that Khrushchev's de-Stalinization campaign will lead to "suicide."

This is the most startling conclusion in Mr. Avtorkhanov's new book, "Stalin and the Soviet Communist Party. A Study in the Technology of Power," to be published tomorrow by Praeger for The Institute for the Study of the USSR.

New Material in Book

Governmental and private experts say it contains some of the most valuable material ever published on the Stalin period. The author presents inside detail and anecdotes never printed before on Stalin's grisly ascent to the Soviet dictatorship and on the various abortive attempts to topple him.

Mr. Avtorkhanov believes that when Mr. Khrushchev split with Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov and others on Soviet

tactics in the post-Stalin era, his foes were more correct than he. Mr. Avtorkhanov predicts, in effect, the overthrow of the Red regime although he offers no suggestion about a replacement.

Here are excerpts from his conclusions:

"The Molotov group saw farther and deeper than Khrushchev into the consequences of Khrushchev's campaign against the Stalinist inheritance. They understood only too well that the present regime in the USSR could continue only as a Stalinist regime or perish altogether. It could and must be corrected and modernized, but its basic methods could not be subjected to revision... Any criticism of the Stalinist system and particularly of the Stalinist methods would lead to suicide. In short, men compelled by the very nature of the regime to rule as Stalin did could not, the Molotov group believed, condemn Stalin's methods.

Saw New Political Life

"The inner motive of the 'anti-party activities' on the part of Molotov's group seems to have been not a lust for power (they had enough power), but a well-founded fear that the regime would collapse. In Khrushchev they saw the

most likely grave-digger of the regime.

"Khrushchev's political experience suggests that this new chapter may turn out to be the last in the over-long history of the regime. So thought Molotov and Kaganovich; and it is also my view."

The author presents new detail on the incredible Stalinist purges and the factions contending for power at the time. A sympathizer with Bukharin's group, Mr. Avtorkhanov looks back on a series of opportunities missed by the other Bolshevik leaders to oust Stalin.

Khrushchev's swift rise was attributable, Mr. Avtorkhanov reports, to his association with Stalin's wife. They attended a theoretical school together. Khrushchev was invited into Stalin's home through this acquaintanceship and became a protege of Stalin.

Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 Washington Daily News _____
 Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date _____

*2/10/60 To [unclear]
 12/10/60*

100-441730-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 30, 1959

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
 BOOK REVIEW: THE COMMUNISTS AND THE SCHOOLS
 BY ROBERT W. IVERSEN
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

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 Mohr _____
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 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is one of series in project financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to assess communist influence in American life. Book's purpose is to show the extent and success of communist infiltration into the American school system since inception of Communist Party, USA, in 1919. Book is actually twofold in scope: first part deals with efforts of communists to use American schools for their Soviet-controlled purposes; second, gives detailed analysis of investigations by congressional committees into communist infiltration of American educational system. Author describes methods communists used to gain control of Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers in New York City and use of communist front organizations to attract teachers. Attraction of college youth to communism during 1930's due, according to author, to compound of the depression, aggressive Nazism, threats of war, and a notably idealistic contemporary communist line. Author says congressional investigators inquiring into communist infiltration of schools were aided by "professional or semi-professional-informants." Author believes that publicity given by congressional committees to those teachers who had admitted Communist Party membership or had taken 5th Amendment forced school administrators to take action. The author also states this anticommunist campaign was articulated and elaborated by the "Hearst press, the American Legion, and the rural-dominated state legislatures." Author claims "the

Enclosure

LLW:nji

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1 - Mr. Bland

1 - Mr. Stanley

1 - Miss Butler

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Branigan

20 JAN 28 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

ammunition for the attack has frequently been supplied by a bewildering web of persistent patriots who have made careers of dossier-building." Iversen minimizes communist influence on schools and concludes that communists have contributed little or nothing to American philosophy of education and seem to have left even less impression on educational methods. By implication, book is critical of various aspects of the operation of loyalty-security programs as well as congressional and state investigating committees. Nonderogatory references to the Director appear on pages 282 and 308. Allegation on page 287 that Director cooperated with Ellis Rubin, controversial former Florida Assistant Attorney General in field of Un-American Activities, not substantiated by Bureau files. Rubin furnished only copies of Director's speeches and articles. Factual references to the Bureau appear on pages 170, 241, 245, 271, 281, 282, 285, 287, 288, 343, and 346. FBI also mentioned throughout Chapters 13 and 14 (pp. 289-331) in connection with individuals who have been the subjects of Bureau investigations. No identifiable derogatory information in Bufiles regarding author Robert W. Iversen.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.

2. That this book be referred to the Internal Security, Subversive Control, Espionage, and Employees Security Sections in view of mention in the book of substantive cases pertaining to those sections.

Memorandum to Mr. H. Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic
Book Review: The Communists and the Schools
By Robert W. Iversen

DETAILS:

Fund for the Republic Study

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is one in a series of studies being prepared under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter by the Ford Fund for the Republic on communist influence in American life. Its purpose is to show the extent and success of communist infiltration into the American school system since the inception of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in 1919.

Actually, the book can be divided into two sections. The first deals with the efforts of the communists--both students and teachers--to use the American schools for their Soviet-controlled purposes. The second portion describes the numerous congressional investigations, in the years following World War II, into communist infiltration of the American educational system.

Early Communist Activity in Schools

According to the author, the American educational system was not initially an object of communist attention. Other sectors of society were deemed more expeditious and useful targets--the more obvious centers of economic and political power. Communist activity at first was belated and improvised, and a Party policy on penetration of the schools was developed afterwards.

The communists began by encouraging children to chalk Marxist slogans on the sidewalks, to tangle with the Boy Scouts, to rebel against the autocratic teacher. Soon, however, they did a complete reversal and asked the "exploited" teachers to rid themselves of capitalist ideology. Separate "workers" schools were created to train the revolutionary elite (Party members) to overthrow capitalist society. At the same time, the communists began a campaign to gain control of the Teachers Union in New York City--Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers (American Federation of Labor). A long, factional battle between the liberals and the communists in the Teachers Union resulted in communist domination of Local 5 by 1935 and complete control by 1938.

Communist "Front" Exploitation of Teachers

With the advent of the great depression in the early 1930s and the adoption of the "united front" tactic by international communism in 1935, the

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Re: The Fund for the Republic
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CPUSA decided that the teachers must be aroused to class consciousness and must be organized. The communists' first task was to exploit the advantage of their newly won position in the New York Teachers Union for the purpose of gaining control of its parent group, the American Federation of Teachers.

Even more important, however, was the decision to create a host of communist front organizations or "transmission belts" through which "innocents," including teachers, could become involved in varieties of mass action and in which they would experience Party guidance. Many already existing front groups were expanded and their names changed.

According to the author, the fronts particularly appealing to teachers are divided into five categories:

1. Organizations designed for those attracted to the intellectual system of Marxism-Leninism, such as, the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York.
2. The "friends" groups catering to those who were attracted to the "great experiment" in the Soviet Union, such as, the Friends of the Soviet Union.
3. Groups organized to fight against war and fascism.
4. Special-interest groups--organizations to promote the interests of the Negro, the foreign born, the sharecropper, and the scientists.
5. "Defense" organizations, ranging from the relatively stable International Labor Defense to all the little ad hoc groups that arose in the wake of each lynching, et cetera.

That this "united front" campaign had some success may be judged from the Party's statement that 440 teachers joined the Party in 1938. Bella V. Dodd, former Communist Party member and legislative representative of the Teachers Union in New York City, has estimated that about 1,500 teachers were members of the Communist Party. Pointing out, however, that this figure

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represents an infinitesimal proportion of the million and one-half teachers in the country, the author observes that "they tended to be concentrated in a few areas, leaving the schools as a whole relatively unaffected; their participation tended to be confined to the thirties, and, above all, they varied widely in the degree of their commitment and involvement in the movement. In no sense were they equally members of the 'conspiracy.' " (p. 362)

Communist Infiltration of Colleges

According to Iversen, the primary factor in the politicalization of the American college campus was the coming of the depression. Prior to 1930, there had been a steady increase in college enrollment, but college education was always expensive and possible for most only with heavy parental subsidy. Following the crash, one of the most expendable luxuries was a college education and in the first three years of the depression, enrollments took a sharp dip.

The young man who really wanted an education, however, had alternatives. For New York City residents, the most notable of these were the free municipal colleges. But these had already begun to become crowded and the depression pressures forced even more rigorous scholastic selection. The result was that the city colleges became a concentration of very bright students, but, more than this, they reflected the cultural uniqueness of New York City and presented a collegiate atmosphere distinctly different from that of the old-line Ivy League schools.

Most of the city college students were sons of Jewish immigrants; many came from an anti-Czarist--but Russophile--family background. They were fighting for an education despite the demands of depression-stricken homes, only to find that the college degree was no guarantee of a place in a depression-stricken society. The futility confronting the depression graduate was not confined to New York City--it was only more concentrated there and it was there that organized student rebellion took its most spectacular course.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: The Communists and the Schools

By Robert W. Iversen

The youth work of the Communist Party was entrusted to the Young Communist League (YCL). The growing discontent among college students provided the YCL with new opportunities, and broad front organizations appealing to students were opened, the most important of which was the American Student Union (ASU). The greatest communist strength among students was probably in 1939, when the ASU boasted 12,000 paid-up members. These 12,000 represent the peak of communist influence among America's thirty million students.

According to the author, the major factor behind the attraction of these students to communism was the "milieu--compounded of Depression, aggressive Nazism, threats of war, and a notably idealistic contemporary Communist line....The radicalism and experimentalism that has always been associated with student life led many to taste communism--it was what 'everyone was doing.' "

Noting the transient nature of most students' commitments, Iversen says that "it comes as no surprise that the radical student peace-strikers of the thirties were in the front lines in World War II and returned to settle in suburbia. For the most part, American students, like their elders, rejected communism, and the Communists found themselves 'miserable merchants of unwanted ideas.' Of the few who were attracted, for the most it was a student flirtation. For the remainder, the Communist experience led either to continued service in the party or to a political education that culminated in some variety of the sophisticated anticommunism that characterizes so many former student radicals." (p. 361)

Congressional Investigations of Communism in the Schools

The second portion of the book details the numerous investigations by congressional committees, in the years following World War II, into communist infiltration of the American educational system. This anticommunist campaign was articulated and elaborated by the "Hearst press, the American Legion, and the rural-dominated state legislatures." According to the author, "the ammunition for the attack has frequently been supplied by a bewildering web of persistent patriots who have made careers of dossier-building." (p. 175)

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: The Communists and the Schools

By Robert W. Iversen

Iversen believes that the cold-war concern over communism in the schools was a reflection of the national frustration over the rise of communist power abroad. He maintains that the selection of the schools as a target was due, at least in part, to a widespread belief that a corps of communist teachers was engaged in instilling Soviet sympathy in the mass of American students while also indoctrinating an elite group to act as future Soviet agents. This alarming picture, he feels, was underscored when congressional investigators repeatedly stressed that Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were "products" of American schools. Iversen adds, however, that the fact was overlooked that former Senator Jenner and other investigators were also "products" of American schools.

According to Iversen, "this conception reveals an abysmal ignorance of the educative process. Students are not 'products' of the schools, and 'indoctrinating' them with an alien set of values is next to impossible.... If Communists were 'produced,' it was not by American teachers." (p. 360)

Motivation Behind Some Communist Defectors

Some of the chapters deal with the motivation behind high-ranking members of the CPUSA who left the communist ranks and turned "professional and semi-professional informers." Chapter 14, "The Congressional Confessional," treats of those excommunists who were "redeemed" by testimony before the various congressional committees. According to Iversen, "full redemption" was finally attained by the witness when he consented to publicly identify his former associates in the communist movement.

Iversen describes in detail the history of Bella V. Dodd, former legislative representative of the communist-dominated Teachers Union in New York, whose disillusionment began with the ouster of Earl Browder in 1945. She was formally expelled from the Party in 1949 and subsequently testified on numerous occasions before congressional committees. Iversen claims that, at first, she was unable to state the exact Party line on education and the way it was transmitted to the teachers. Months later, however, "she had done her

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: The Communists and the Schools

By Robert W. Iversen

homework," and her testimony as to the Party line in education and its transmission to the teachers "was marked by assurance and total recall." Even later, "her testimony acquired a smooth flow in which questions of the committee and counsel simply came as annoying interruptions. Her confidence in the structure of her story and her command of detail left her free to add revealing ideological embroidery." Iversen concludes her story by saying that "Bella Dodd had fulfilled all the requirements of the congressional confessional. The hesitation and qualification that had marked her testimony soon after her break with the party had given way to a detailed and impassioned condemnation of the false faith and all its followers." (pp. 320, 322, 323)

Scientists and Communists

In Chapter 13, "Scientists and Communists," Iversen points out that the dominance of state interest in education has been recognized by the Federal Government. During World War II, however, due to federally-financed wartime research in the colleges, thousands of academic scientists were incorporated into the Federal bureaucracy. Controls were inevitable, he says, and so, too, was friction.

The passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 instituted a security program involving clearance and surveillance of personnel working on its projects, and thus introduced a new note into peacetime academic research. Iversen then discusses investigations by congressional committees of Soviet atomic espionage operations in the United States during and following World War II. In this connection, he goes into a detailed analysis of the case of J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Chapter 13 contains factual references to the Bureau. For example, on pages 293-294 Iversen refers to the investigation of the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California by the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, and makes the following reference to the FBI:

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: The Communists and the Schools

By Robert W. Iversen

"...The surveillance under which the scientists worked was incredibly thorough. Thus, when one of the scientists was audacious enough to have dinner with the Soviet consul in a San Francisco fish grotto in 1943, F.B.I. men were in the next booth with a wire recorder. The indiscretion never formed the basis for an espionage indictment, although it was the basis for dismissal...." (pp. 293-294)

References to the Director and FBI

Nonderogatory references to the Director appear on pages 282 and 308. The allegation, on page 287, that the Director cooperated with Ellis Rubin, controversial former Florida Assistant Attorney General in the specialized field of Un-American Activities, is not substantiated by Bureau files. Rubin was furnished only copies of the Director's articles and speeches. Factual references to the Bureau appear on pages 170, 241, 245, 271, 281, 282, 285, 287, 288, 343, and 346. In addition, the FBI is mentioned throughout Chapters 13 and 14 (pp. 289-331) in connection with individuals who have been subjects of Bureau investigations. It is felt that these references should be reviewed by the substantive desks in the Espionage, Internal Security, Subversive Control, and Employees Security Sections. (67-467635)

The Author

Robert W. Iversen was born in [redacted] He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1942, and received his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the State University of Iowa. During World War II, he was a United States Army staff sergeant with the 37th Engineer Combat Battalion. Professor Iversen has taught at the State University of Iowa, Drake University, and Columbia University. He is now Professor of Social Science and Assistant Director of the Center for Continuing Liberal Education at Pennsylvania State University, his field of speciality being twentieth-century American history.

There is no identifiable derogatory information regarding Iversen in Bureau files. (Blurb, The Communists and the Schools, Robert W. Iversen, (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1959).

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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: The Communists and the Schools

By Robert W. Iversen

Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communist influence in American life which is being financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic, is chairman of the Government Department at Cornell University.

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At the time these studies were first undertaken in 1955, Rossiter announced that former communists would be utilized along with other sources. This procedure was used in preparing the first book in the series, The Roots of American Communism, by Theodore Draper, which was reviewed by the Central Research Section on March 21, 1957. More than a dozen individuals who assisted in the book, The Roots of American Communism, had, according to Bufiles, communist affiliations at one time or another. (100-391697-460; Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, Inc., p. 96)

Conclusions

This is a lengthy (423 page) but extensively documented book which obviously required a tremendous amount of research. It is replete with factual material concerning the efforts of the American communists to infiltrate the American educational system both on a student and a teacher level since the birth of the Communist Party, USA, in 1919. More significant, however, is the position the author takes on the numerous postwar investigations by congressional and state committees regarding alleged communist penetration of the schools.

According to Iversen, the much-publicized hearings of the congressional investigators created an impression among most Americans that every sector

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: The Fund for the Republic
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of society was riddled with communist conspirators, but the schools were singled out as the most sensitive sector and the most vulnerable to communist infiltration. Although the committees maintained that the problem of disciplining those educators who had admitted Party membership or who had taken the 5th Amendment was a matter for school authorities, he claims that the threat of adverse publicity "was sufficient to force many administrators to take action. The committees remained the judges of the adequacy and effectiveness of any action taken, and if a school was considered to have acted in accordance with committee standards, it was granted a sort of immunity from further public exposure." (p. 335)

In conclusion, Iversen minimizes the extent of communist influence on the American schools. He states the communists have contributed little or nothing to the American philosophy of education and seem to have left even less impression upon educational methods. The most serious aspect to date, according to Iversen, has been the establishment in the public consciousness of widespread doubt of the schools' ability "to keep their own house in order." (p. 368)

In regard to communism generally, the author takes the attitude
that

"Some maintain that communism is a cancer that eats away steadily at the vitals of an outwardly healthy society. In America one might better say that communism has acted as a vaccine, giving the patient a mild case of the disease--complete with fever--and thus immunized him against crippling attack...." (p. 368)

6-2-68
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 25, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones ✓

SUBJECT: "A PROGRAM FOR CONSERVATIVES"
BY RUSSELL AMOS KIRK
BOOK REVIEW

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

BACKGROUND:

On 1-22-60, the Director received captioned book as a gift from Vice President Richard M. Nixon. This book was published in 1954 by Henry Regnery Company of Chicago, Illinois. Vice President Nixon inscribed the book as follows: "To J. Edgar Hoover who is such an intelligent advocate of some of the conservative principles set forth in this book. From his friend, Dick Nixon." By letter 1-22-60, the Director thanked Vice President Nixon for the book. The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a brief review of this book, which is attached.

THE AUTHOR:

Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Russell Amos Kirk. You will recall that on 6-22-59, Mrs. Harry Overstreet called and advised you that in the latest issue of "National Review" Russell Kirk had written a "smear article" on her husband, Dr. Harry Overstreet, the purpose being to ruin sales of their book, "What We Must Know About Communism." It is noted we have had cordial relations with the Overstreets and have furnished them considerable assistance in connection with their books. (100-114575)

The book jacket describes Kirk as a native of Plymouth, Michigan. He attended Michigan State College and Duke University. He contributes to the leading journals of opinion in England and the United States and has written four other books.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

This book is 312 pages in length. There is no reference to the FBI or the Director in the book. There is no information in Bufiles regarding captioned book. The underlying theme of the book is that the conservative believes that men and nations possess free will, and that if a nation or civilization falls into ruin, it was caused, for the most part, by failure of the heart and mind of the people.

Enclosure
 1 - Miss Butler (Room 7630)
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63
 RESEARCH
 RESEARCH
 RESEARCH

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

He defines American conservatism as follows: (1) a belief in an order that is more than human, (2) an affection for variety and complexity and individuality, even for singularity, (3) a conviction that justice means "to each the things that go with his own nature," not a leveling equality, (4) a suspicion of concentrated power, and a consequent attachment to our federal principle and to division and balancing of authority at every level of government, (5) a reliance upon private endeavor and sagacity in nearly every walk of life, and (6) a prejudice against organic change, a feeling that it is unwise to break radically with political prescription.

Concerning leadership, Kirk believes a free society endeavors to afford to men of natural abilities every opportunity to rise by their own efforts, and resists the radical delusion that exact equality of station and wealth can benefit everyone.

Kirk terms talk of "fighting for democracy" in Indo-China as ridiculous when the people we support there are not democrats at all. He states we are not struggling to establish universal "democracy" or "capitalism" or "human rights." He feels our mission in the affairs of nations is not to undertake an eccentric crusade on behalf of these abstractions, but rather the practical task of repelling the menace of Soviet imperialism, and of conserving the freedom and justice and strength of the United States. Further, that we must hearten and help everyone abroad who stands for traditional rights, and respect and enjoy the differences which distinguish other cultures from our own.

In successive chapters, Kirk deals with the problems of the mind, heart, social boredom, community, social justice, wants, order, power, loyalty and tradition. He notes that the aim of education is not to make every man like every other, but to awaken the highest talents of the best persons among us. He hopes that none of us will become political Christians, but hopes we shall not be afraid to infuse Christian faith into politics.

He proposes: (1) renewing the power of religious faith, and piety, among the mass of men, (2) reviving the concepts of honor and dignity which gave motive to honest desire for emulation, (3) returning to individuals the responsibilities which bring a decent satisfaction and the duties of self-reliance, (4) reaffirming the right of men to what is their own, without injustice to others, (5) reminding modern society that security, though a good thing, is not a better thing than freedom, and (6) reawakening men's minds to the eternal contract of society--we do not live simply for ourselves, but to justify the faith and labor of our ancestors, and to transmit life and justice to our posterity.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

Kirk contends that the free will which God bestowed upon man was the power to choose between good and evil. He believes the world is governed by love or by hate.

Deploring collectivism, uniformity and arid simplicity in today's society, Kirk calls for a return to true community, the union of men, through love and common interest. In this regard, he urges conservatives to defend the institutions of local government against a state consolidation of power. He seeks a humanization of urban life, bringing to the city man a sense of community.

Urging a return to true order in our society, Kirk notes that the decay of respect for law is the most obvious proof of the decline of order in our age. He believes there is such a thing as "creeping socialism" and contends that socialism never ceases to creep until it becomes totalitarianism. Kirk believes a faithful man is not of necessity a loyal one. "To produce loyalty, love must be added to fidelity." He further states, "Traditions are the wisdom of the race; they are the only sure instruments of moral instruction."

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

JFK *T.H.* *L*
1/26

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: January 28, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: "QUICK DARKNESS" BY ELSTON J. MELTON
BOOK REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

The Author

The book "Quick Darkness," written by Elston J. Melton and published by the State Publishing Company, St. Louis, Missouri, was reviewed by the Central Research Section after Melton sent an autographed copy to the Director together with a copy of a letter he had enclosed with his book to Nikita S. Khrushchev. His letter to Khrushchev shows that he has apparently been "taken in" by the Soviet propaganda of peaceful coexistence.

Melton has spent most of his adult years on weekly and small daily newspapers and for the past twenty-two years he has been owner of the Cooper County Record at Boonville, Missouri. He was president of the Missouri Press association in 1958 and is now president of the Missouri State Board of Education, a policy-making group responsible for an outlay of some eighty million dollars a year in public schools below the college level. Bufiles contained no identifiable information on Melton and no editorial ticklers on the Cooper County Record.

The Book

"Quick Darkness" by Elston J. Melton is a fictional Will Rogers' type of storytelling by a small town newspaperman. It centers around the wealthiest family in town and the personal tragedies which engulfed the family during the span of a lifetime, coming to a climax during the dark days of the depression (1930's). In

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- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - M. A. Lucey
- 1 - C. D. Brennan
- 1 - A. M. Butler
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

NOT RECORDED

191 FEB 4 1960

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-100

2
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: "Quick Darkness" by Elston J. Melton

reality, the story depicts the life of Fowler "Babe" Granfield, the only child of the teen-age marriage of the beautiful daughter of the Janus family. The boy's father spends his life as an invalid in a Veteran's hospital and the mother, who becomes first a Hollywood actress and then a dope addict, ends up in a mental institution. It is the story of a child being deprived through war and ambition of parental love and affection and left to his own devices while judgment and emotions were immature. It is a series of crimes by a juvenile who through wealth, influence, and the technicalities of law escaped punishment until a stern judge had him incarcerated in a reform school. There follows the association with the hardened criminal, the fleeing from the reform school, a slaying, and the jury meting out the supreme penalty.

The Dedication

"Quick Darkness" is dedicated to Judge Sam C. Blair of the Missouri Circuit Court, Jefferson City, Missouri. Blair, apparently a very close friend of Melton, is the brother of Governor James T. Blair of the State of Missouri and is reportedly "the brains behind the Governor." (77-7536)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

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1/29

DEM.

A *J* *CS*

77

file
2/17/60
ADA

The Wall Between
The Wall Between

1/28/60

Title of Book

Author

Ann Braden

Ann Braden

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

No 602

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division

<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Files & Communications Division		
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<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REC-35

62-46855-64

NOTED

7 FEB 9 1960

Nature of Book: The book purports to explain the Braden's point of view concerning the Kentucky sedition trial.

62 FEB 11 1960

62-46855

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: February 17, 1960

FROM : *curb* Legat, London (62-240)SUBJECT: ~~FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:~~
THE STORY OF N. S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet 1/18/60.

Attempts have been made by this office to obtain copies of the publication requested by the Bureau from British publishing houses without success. This matter was discussed with [] and he advised that [] was also interested in obtaining this book and he thought that as soon as the book becomes available [] could obtain additional copies for the Bureau.

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This matter will be followed [] and as soon as the book is published copies will be obtained and the Bureau advised.

P
2 - Bureau
1 - London
ACM:1c
(3)

EX-130

Buyer

65

REC- 82 4 FEB 23 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

64 FEB 29 1960

Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 17, 1960

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE FEDERAL RESERVE HOAX"
BY WICKLIFFE B. VENNARD, SR.
BOOK REVIEW

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BACKGROUND:

The captioned book, published by the Meador Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., is a cloth-bound 7th edition of a book formerly titled, "The Federal Reserve Corporation," which was referred to the Bureau as of possible interest.

THE AUTHOR:

NOT RECORDED

FEB 25 1960

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Wickliffe B. Vennard, Sr., has written numerous pamphlets which have been extremely critical of the Federal Reserve System, the United Nations, various operations of the Federal Government and the administration. The Bureau has received numerous inquiries concerning Vennard's writings, but there is no derogatory information concerning him in Bufiles. Byltr dated 6/23/58, Vennard wrote congratulating the Director on his election to the Board of Directors of Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company and indicated that he had been the Branch Manager for 24 years. The letter was a six-page handwritten resume of his beliefs concerning the Federal Reserve System and of the difficulties experienced by his

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

The book--276 pages in length--lays most of the blame of corruption, including economical, wars, et cetera, to the December 23, 1913, passage of the Federal Reserve Act. Describing the Act as the money scheme of an alien, he says it has been followed by 45 years of subversion of the American dream of peace, liberty and justice for all.

CRIME RES.

1 - Miss Butler (Room 7630)

(continued next page)

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Memorandum for Mr. DeLoach
"THE FEDERAL RESERVE HOAX"

The author states that the money gang has hand picked the presidential nominees of both parties for 45 years; that 20 years ago they played up Fascism against communism, and today they are playing up Capitalism against communism, financing and controlling both sides.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are several references to the FBI and/or the Director-- none of them of a derogatory nature. The author lists what he considers 100 un-American and/or un-Constitutional matters brought to the attention of Senators while they were "taking a nap on the floor, or absent, or they were too busy with social functions and committee meetings, or they were playing party politics instead of national welfare, or the majority leaned to influence." Four of these points referred to the FBI as follows:

"24. Why did Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman ignore the FBI reports on infiltration? Why did Truman close the files? (p. 78)

"25. Why the rifts between the Justice Department and the FBI? (p. 78)

"41. Opposition to Congressional investigating committees, and closing of FBI files to them. (p. 82)

"91. Why not censure the man who promoted Harry Dexter White, who gave our money plates to Russia, and advocated that the bulwark of Europe be demilitarized, de-industrialized, and cut up into small farms so as to make slaves of the most nationalistic nation on the face of the earth? We know who he is. He was warned by the FBI. (p. 90)"

Referring to the world bank at Bretton Woods and Harry Dexter White, the author states, "The sub-committee on internal security (September, 1954) found that the FBI had made seven reports on the Communist underground activities of Harry Dexter White. Yet in spite of these reports to our government, White was kept in charge of the 'Monetary Fund.' (Harry Truman testified that the FBI requested that White be retained in such high positions so that he could be watched, but J. Edgar Hoover testified to the falsity of that statement.)" (p. 136)

On page 164, the author speaks of the slowness of the Nation to recognize the communist menace and the international bankers and stooges who use communism as a means to ride to power. He points out the tendency of the people to act annoyed at the "Paul Reveres" trying to warn them, and states, "The FBI made detailed reports on the peril to the Executive and Justice Departments in the early 1920's. Others have testified voluminously since."

Memorandum for Mr. DeLoach
"THE FEDERAL RESERVE HOAX"

OBSERVATIONS:

Vennard appears to be a "super patriot" and the fact that this book is in its 7th edition, and incorporates much of the information in numerous pamphlets he has written over the years, indicates that he is quite intense in his beliefs concerning the dangers of the Federal Reserve Act. He is definitely against the Federal Reserve Act and for its repeal and in his zeal to put across his ideas he has tied in every event of the past half century from the Russian revolution of 1917 to the present national debt and including the bombing of Hiroshima, the United Nations, Judaism, segregation, et cetera.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

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UNITED STATES

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Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen *Book Review*

FROM : A. J. McGrath *ajm*

SUBJECT: ROBERT E. KENNEDY'S BOOK
"THE ENEMY WITHIN"
Book Reviews

DATE: March 4, 1960

Tolson ☒

Mohr ☒

Parsons ☒

Belmont ☒

Callahan ☒

DeLoach ☒

Malone ☒

Rosen ☒

Tamm ☒

Trotter ☒

Wick ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Ingram ☒

Gandy ☒

Kennedy, the former chief counsel of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, has authored a book which in the main is devoted to relating his experiences as chief counsel of the Committee, as well as those of the Committee members and investigators. He is most complimentary about the Director in the book; however, he is critical of the Department.

The first part of his book, almost in its entirety, deals with the exposes of the graft, corruption and crookedness that have prevailed within the Teamsters Union. Kennedy recounts many of his encounters with Jimmie Hoffa and goes into detail regarding the events leading up to Hoffa's arrest for bribery of John Cye Cheasty, Committee employee. The latter part of his book is devoted to resumes of the actual work of some of the investigators of the Committee in inquiring into other unions and organized crime generally.

In his acknowledgments Kennedy makes special mention of the Director for the assistance and advice given to him.

On another occasion in his book Kennedy makes the statement that "during the whole life of the Committee the advice and help that J. Edgar Hoover gave to me personally and to the Committee were absolutely invaluable."

On several occasions throughout his book Kennedy is very critical of the Department's handling of cases which arose during the Committee's operations.

For instance, relative to the bribery case against Hoffa here in the District, Kennedy relates that although he was convinced the FBI had given the Government an air-tight case, he credited Hoffa's acquittal as being due to the effective work of Hoffa's attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, together with "the unpreparedness and ineffectiveness of the Government attorneys who prosecuted the case."

1 - Mr. DeLoach
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Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

Kennedy comments, speaking about the Department, that the lack of action by the Justice Department was disappointing. He states some of the cases handled by the Department were lost "through incompetence." In this regard he cites that Senator McClellan, who was a witness at the perjury trial of James Cross (president of the Bakers Union, who was indicted for perjurious testimony before the Committee and acquitted) made no secret of the fact he was highly critical of the way Government attorneys presented the case.

With respect to the Hoffa wire tapping case, which was tried in New York City, Kennedy claims Carmine Bellino, Committee investigator, had furnished the U. S. Attorney handling the case information as to Hoffa's whereabouts which was pertinent to the trial of the case. He states that he asked the U. S. Attorney after the trial why (with the help of Bellino's memorandum) he had not been able to get his dates and places straight. The U. S. Attorney allegedly made the admission that he had not read Bellino's memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

The above is furnished for informational purposes.

BS R V. ~~JD~~

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2/23/60

Title of Book LET US LIVE IN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Author _____

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for review

Book review not
required by this
Section or Division

<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714/V. Turner, 2260	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Nature of Book: The visit of N.S.Khrushchov to the U.S.A., September 15-27, 1959.
(w 100-112964-2405)

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